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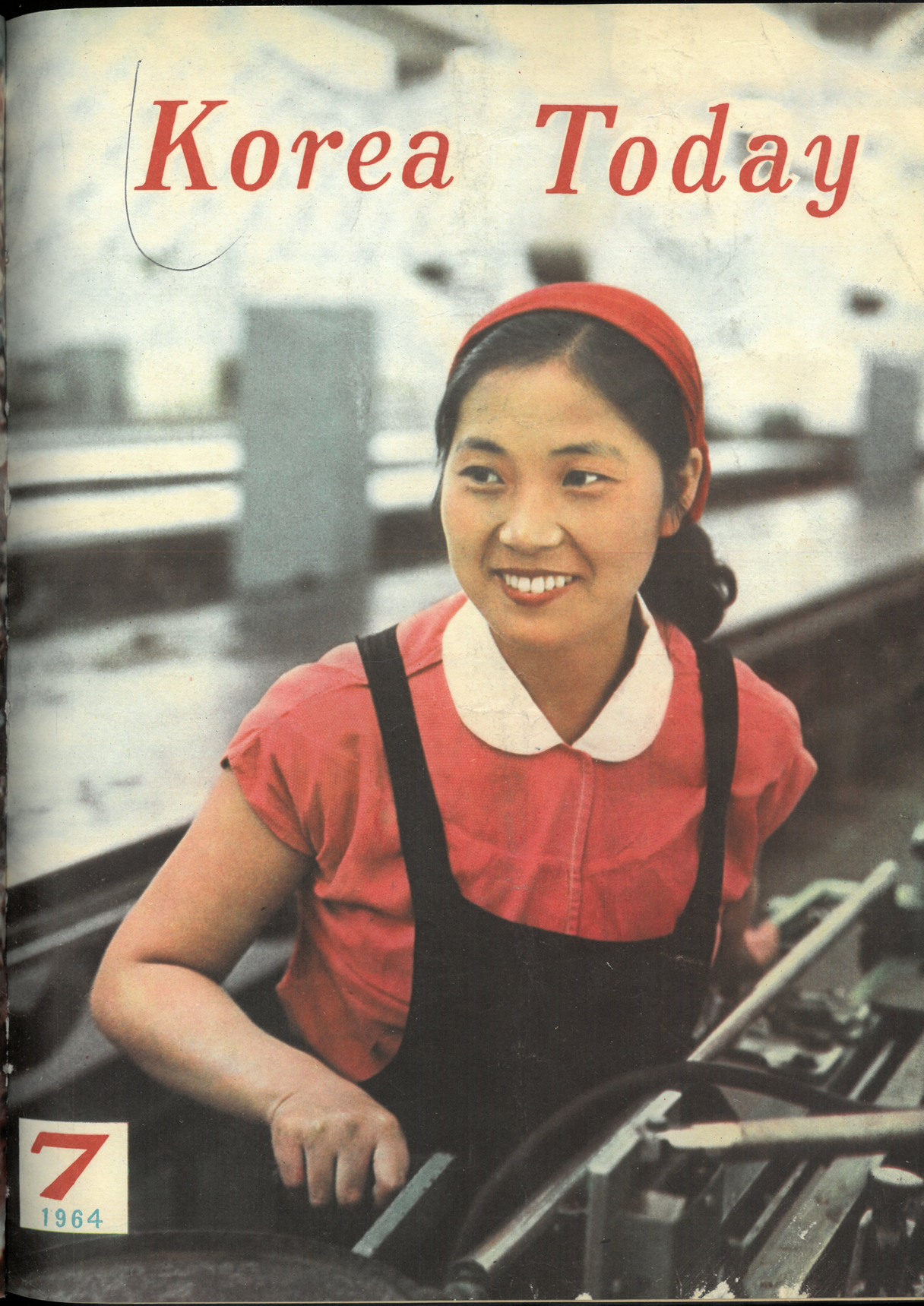

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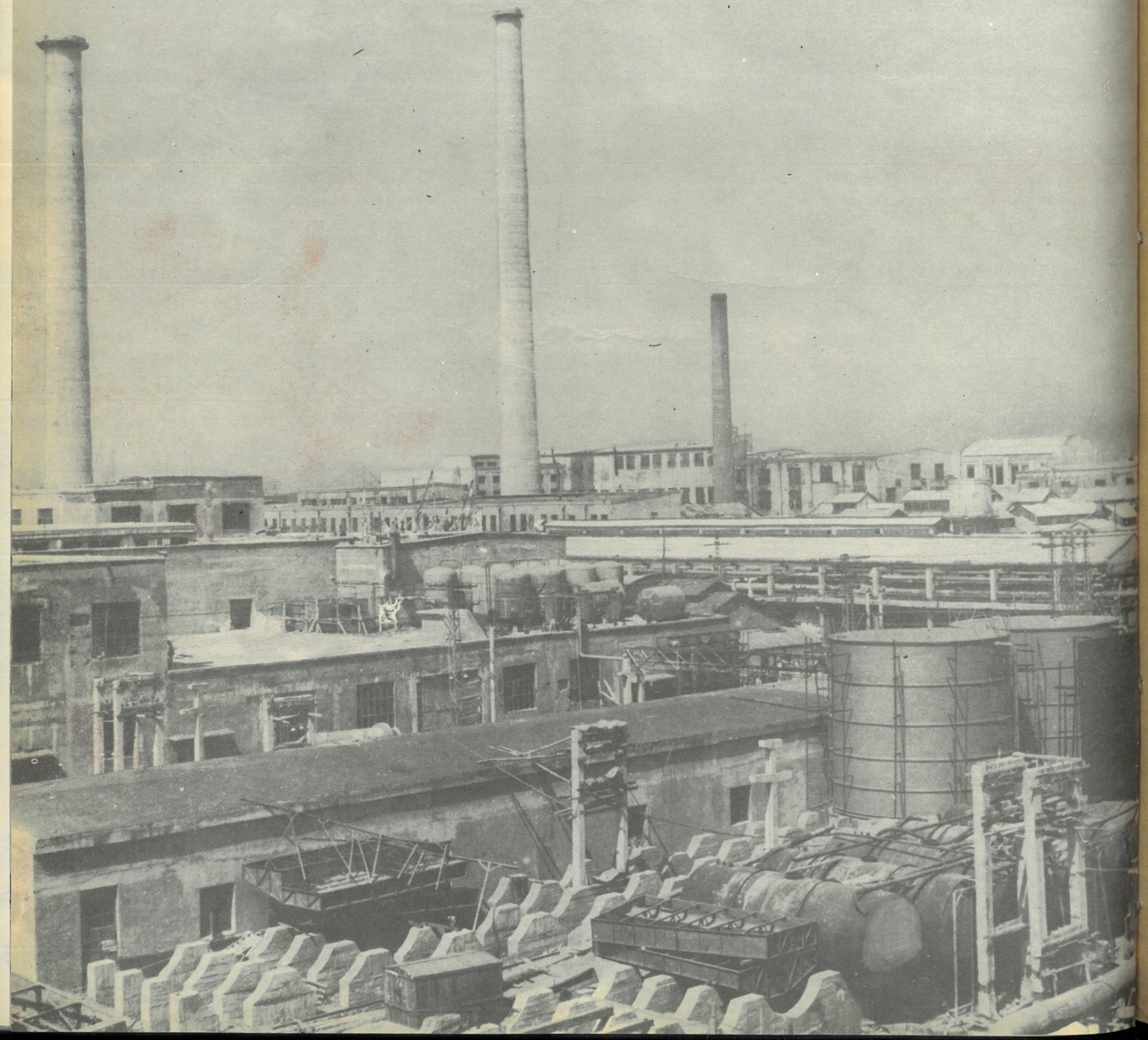
Sineuijoo Chemical Fiber Factory nearing completion



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THE PEOPLE WILL BE VICTORIOUS

"It capped my career, but it was a cap without a feather in it. In carrying out the instructions of my government, I gained the unenviable distinction of being the first United States Army commander in history to sign an armistice without victory." Thus the notorious U.S. General Clark lamented after signing the Korean Armistice Agreement. The Korean war ended in a great victory for the Korean people, uneasiness and frustration for the U.S. warmongers and imperialists.

The three-year Fatherland Liberation War (June 25, 1950-July 27, 1953) was a period of the grimmest trials for the Korean people. The U.S. had long dreamed to occupy the whole of Korea, enslave the entire Korean people, and extend the evil hands of aggression to the Continent. And at last with the completion of detailed plans, they unleashed the criminal aggressive war in Korea. Washington mobilized its land, naval and air forces equipped with up-to-date techniques as well as the armed forces of Syngman Rhee and mercenaries of its 15 satellites, and spent an enormous amount of money and supplies.

The aggressors reduced our towns and villages to ashes by indiscriminate bombing, and brutally massacred innocent people, using chemical and bacteriological weapons.

However, our people and People's Army refusing to be enslaved by the alien invaders rose as one in the just struggle in defence of freedom and independence of the fatherland.

Overcoming all ordeals, they displayed unparalleled courage, patriotism and heroism, crushing the enemy.

The correct policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the superior strategy and tactics of Comrade Kim Il Sung always led the people to victory. The People's Army and the people, the front and the rear, gallantly fought as one body for the country.

As a result, the plan of the U.S. imperialists who dreamed to subdue the Korean people and the People's Army at one stroke with their colossal numerical strength, "technical superiority" and the "scorched-earth tactics" were frustrated from the first day. And the military adventures of the U.S. imperialists met with one fiasco after another. They miscalculated the inexhaustible strength of the Korean people who, as masters of the country, were fighting for freedom and independence of the fatherland under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The so-called U.S. "technical superiority" and the "invincible" American divisions proved powerless before the Korean people who knew their cause was just.

U.S. imperialism suffered a severe defeat politically, militarily and morally in Korea. The U.S. imperialists disgraced the U.N. flag by making it a tool for stamping out independence and freedom of the peoples of other countries. And the world condemned the criminal pillage and atrocities of the aggressive troops.

The aggressors, however, were destined to commit themselves to the flames they had kindled. The Korean people won a great victory and the American imperialists had no alternative but to kneel down before the Korean people at the spot where they had started the armed invasion.

The Korean people and the People's Army defended their fatherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—and their revolutionary gains and made a great contribution to safeguarding peace in the Far East and the world.

"The myth has been exploded! Our's was not so strong country as others thought!" Such was the tune of the then U.S. Secretary of Defense Marshall. A murderer-general Van Fleet lamented their defeat, saying that the Korean war was a wrong war for them to fight, at a wrong place, at a wrong time, and with wrong allies.

The then U.S. President Truman expressed his grief over the lost war as "a war ended in a wink with surrender." Thus U.S. imperialism suffered in the Korean war the most miserable and bitter defeat in its bloody history of 200 years.

The Korean war was the biggest and cruelest war for the people of a small country just freed from colonial fetters to go through. Hence, it was quite natural that the oppressed and the exploited people, particularly the peoples of the colonies and small nations who were struggling for independence, freedom and social progress against imperialism followed the war with keen attention and sent their support and encouragement to the Korean people.

The Korean war was the first war that exploded the myth of the U.S. "invincibility." It was also the first war that brought to full light the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism that had long disguised itself as "liberator" and "helper" of small nations. The war made the people dispel illusions about America.

The victory of the Korean people has shown to the people of the whole world that the time when the imperialists could exploit and oppress at their will the people of the colonies and dependent countries is gone for ever, and that no force is strong enough to subjugate the people who fight for the freedom and independence of their country.

Following the American defeat and the Korean people's victory in the Korean war, in all continents of the world struggles for peace, democracy, freedom, independence, and socialism against old and new colonialism and alien aggression gained momentum.

Now great revolutionary changes are taking place in the life of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the powerful revolutionary storm is sweeping these continents opposing imperialism and colonialism.

During the past ten years over 50 countries of these areas won independence. Now the surging national-liberation struggle in the colonies is plunging imperialism and colonialism into a total bankruptcy.

However, the imperialists will not make their exeunt from the colonial countries on their own.

They are desperately clinging to the colonies and weak nations to make them inexhaustible sources of exploitation and plunder, strategic bases, suppliers of cannon fodder, and their life lines.

Wherever the U.S. imperialists set foot on, they make the people shed blood. In many parts of the world they are waging aggressive wars against the people who want freedom and independence, and are slaughtering the people. They are occupying territories of other countries, infringing upon the sovereignty of these countries.

The U.S. imperialists who occupy the southern part of our country under the guise of "helper" and "cultured gentlemen" are indulging in plunder and atrocities, bringing death to the people and denying them all democratic rights and freedom.

The continued occupation of South Korea by the U.S. not only bars the peaceful unification of Korea by the Koreans. It has also converted South Korea into a living hell—a land of mass starvation and poverty, extreme political confusion and economic dislocation.

Instead of drawing due lessons from the Korean war, the U.S. imperialists are bringing into South Korea various kinds of new weapons in gross violation of the Armistice Agreement. They have turned South Korea into an atomic and rocket base, thus gravely menacing peace in the Far East and Asia.

Today, the flames of anti-American, national-salvation struggle are flaring up more furiously in South Korea and the people's voice for sovereignty and against U.S. "aid" is mounting.

U.S. imperialism is the source of all misfortunes and sufferings of the South Korean people. It is not only the sworn enemy of the Korean people but also the common enemy of the people all over the world. Without fighting U.S. imperialism, no oppressed people can win liberation, nor can the newly independent countries make independent development and social progress, nor can world peace be maintained.

All the people who are struggling for peace and democracy, national independence and socialism should unite firmly, raise the flames of fight against U.S. imperialism everywhere in the world to deal blows at it from all sides, chain its limbs, and allow no space to the U.S. aggressors to set foot on.

The Korean people will fight more resolutely to attain the complete sovereignty and independence of the fatherland by driving out the U.S. aggressors from South Korea and sweeping off the American stooges. And their support and encouragement always will be with the peoples who are fighting U.S. imperialism. Victory is on the side of the people who, holding weapons in their hands, wage the just struggle bravely and vigorously to break the chains of imperialism and check the evil hands of neo-colonialism.

EVER DEEPENING FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN KOREA AND INDONESIA

ON April 16 an agreement was reached between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Indonesia to establish diplomatic relations and exchange diplomatic representatives of ambassadorial level with a view to further developing friendship and co-operation of the peoples of the two countries.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between our country and Indonesia is a significant event in further developing the relations of friendship and co-operation between the peoples of the two countries who are closely linked with each other on the common front against imperialism and colonialism.

And it will be a great contribution to the further strengthening of unity of the peoples of Asia in the struggle against imperialism and to maintaining and cementing peace in the Far East and Asia. It is also another severe blow at the imperialists who are bent on intensifying aggression in Asia.

The Korean people heartily rejoice at and warmly welcome the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The Korean and Indonesian peoples who had long suffered exploitation and national humiliation of every description under the yoke of colonial rule of the imperialists waged indefatigable struggles for national independence and liberation. And they are now resolutely fighting against the malicious aggression and war manoeuvres of the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism.

The same experiences in the past and their fight against the common enemy have led the peoples of the two countries to deep mutual understanding and support and encouragement to each other. And they are linked with unbreakable bonds of friendship and have been helping each other.

In 1961, proceeding from the desire of constantly developing the relations of friendship and co-operation the two governments agreed to establish consular services, and since then the mutual visits, contacts, and economic and cultural intercourses have developed year after year.

Particularly, the visits of the delegations of the Co-operation Parliament of Indonesia and the Government of Indonesia to our country last year and the recent visit of the delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Indonesia were an important landmark in strengthening and developing the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the two countries.

The delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of our country was warmly welcomed and cordially received everywhere they went during their stay in Indonesia.

The Korean people regard the friendly sentiments of the Indonesian people towards the Korean people as the expression of support and encouragement to the struggle of our people for driving the U.S. aggressors out of our fatherland and achieving the country's peaceful unification. At the same time these sentiments express the firm peace-loving foreign policy of the Indonesian Government that is striving persistently for the unity of the peoples of Asia and Africa on the common front against imperialism and colonialism.

The Korean people fully support the firm stand of the Indonesian people who are ready to struggle to the last man to defend independence and freedom of the country from aggression of the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists and for ensuring territorial integrity. The people of Korea heartily rejoice at the successes attained by the Indonesian people in the course of their struggle.

The Indonesian people who won independence in August 1945 after the bloody struggle against the colonialists and entered upon the road of a new life are striving to liquidate the aftermaths of long years of colonial rule and to develop an independent national economy. And they have gained great achievements in this struggle.

In fear of the independent development of Indonesia and her influence, the imperialists are doing everything not only to bar and weaken her development and influence but also to stifle the independence of the country.

However, the Indonesian people have safeguarded and are safeguarding independence and sovereignty of their country through a resolute struggle.

KOREA HAILS THE FORTHCOMING SECOND AFRO-ASIAN CONFERENCE

In connection with the preliminary meeting of the Second Afro-Asian Conference, spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea released the following statement on April 17.

The preliminary meeting of the Second Afro-Asian Conference held in Djakarta from April 10 to 15 discussed a series of questions concerning the convocation of the conference and adopted relevant decisions.

Rejecting all the machinations of the imperialists to disrupt the unity of the peoples of Asia and Africa the meeting decided to call the Second Afro-Asian Conference in Africa on March 10, 1965.

This is a new success scored by the peoples of two continents in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism, new and old.

The coming conference will greatly contribute to strengthening the solidarity of the peoples of Asia and Africa in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism with the U.S. imperialists as their chieftain, and for the attainment and consolidation of national independence and social progress. And it will further develop economic and cultural co-operation among these countries.

The Korean people and the Government of the D.P.R.K. that actively support the just struggle of the peoples of Asia and Africa and exert constant efforts to strengthen solidarity with them, wholeheartedly welcome the call of the meeting.

The Government of the D.P.R.K. will take an active part in the conference and will do its best for the success of the conference.

The Dutch colonialists under the aegis of U.S. imperialism played every trick to hang on West Irian, an integral part of Indonesia, but they were driven out by the resolute struggle of the Indonesian people and progressive mankind of the world who came out to support the struggle of the Indonesian people.

Recently the U.S. and British imperialists and their stooges having set up what they call "Malaysia", a tool of aggression, are desperate in their attempt to infringe upon the sovereignty of the Indonesian people, suppress the national-liberation struggle of the people of North Kalimantan, and establish their political, economic and military domination over Southeast Asia.

However, no scheme of the imperialists and colonialists can bend the resolute will of the Indonesian people who are fighting to defend their national sovereignty.

The Indonesian people fully conscious of their just cause have risen up in the vigorous struggle to smash "Malaysia" in response to the call of President Sukarno: "Smash Malaysia by a revolutionary offensive!"

In all parts of Indonesia demonstrations and mass rallies are held every day to oppose the aggressive machinations of the U.S. and British imperialists and "Malaysia", and 25 million of young men and women of Indonesia volunteered to aid the struggle of the people of North Kalimantan.

The U.S. and British imperialists and their stooges will not be allowed to realize the aggressive aims as the Dutch colonialists failed to realize their ambitions though they had done all in their power to keep West Irian.

The Korean people are following with keen attention the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle of the Indonesian people. They fully support and encourage the just struggle of the Indonesian people against "Malaysia" as they stood, in the past, on the side of the Indonesian people in the fight for restoring West Irian to Indonesia and against armed revolts of the reactionaries at home.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Indonesia will make a new contribution to strengthening the unity of the people of Asia and Africa in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

As in the past the Korean people will strive to develop friendship and co-operation with the Indonesian people.

RECORDS OF CRIMES

Personal effects of U.S.-sent spies captured in North Korea

ELEVEN years have elapsed since the U.S. imperialists, who had launched the Korean war, signed the Armistice Agreement on July 27, 1953. The world still remembers the scene of a man kneeling before the Korean people and signing the Armistice Agreement, representing ground, naval and air forces of the U.S. and its fifteen satellites that launched aggression.

The public still remember the moans and groans of notorious U.S. generals and politicians lamenting over the exploded myth of U.S. "invincibility."

In Korea the U.S. imperialists suffered the first defeat in their history of 114 aggressive wars.

Washington dumped an enormous sum of money and war materials in Korea, yet it could not escape a shameful defeat.

The U.S. imperialists, however, refuse to draw due lessons from the Korean war, because U.S. imperialism must live on aggression, exploitation, and war. Like the wolf that will never change its nature even when a couple of its teeth are knocked off, never will U.S. imperialism change.

The Korean Armistice Agreement prescribes that both sides "insure a complete cessation of hostilities and of all acts of armed force in Korea until a final peaceful settlement is achieved . . ."

The U.S. war-mongers, however, started to violate the Armistice Agreement even before the ink on the document dried. In less than 20 minutes after the Armistice Agreement came into effect, at 22:00 hours on July 27, 1953, they sent a barrage of fire from Height 890.2 in the Uoonsan Mountains; on the next day U.S. combat aircraft intruded into our air space.

Since then Panmunjom has become a "court" where offences of the U.S. side are tried and the minutes of the Armistice Commission "indict" the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists.

Space does not permit to cite all cases of U.S. violations of the Armistice Agreement over the past ten odd years. Suffice it to name only a few recent cases.

On January 16, 1964, the 182nd meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held. The agenda: another U.S. violation of our air space. Two days previously a U.S. fighter plane had flown into the territorial air of our side.

When our senior member questioned the U.S. side whether they intended to repeat such hostile acts, the senior member of the U.S. side answered: because of a wireless trouble it happened. On January 14, the day when the U.S. aircraft violated our air space their papers and radio reported no plane of theirs flew across the Demarcation Line. But now they were saying that it happened because of a wireless trouble.

In the end they had no alternative but to sign to a "certificate" of aggressor before immovable evidence: acknowledgement of the receipt of the remains of the pilot of the fighter plane that illegally intruded into the air space of the area under the control of the Korean People's Army in violation of the Armistice Agreement and was shot down by the self-defence measures of the Korean People's Army.

In April 1963 the U.S. imperialists dispatched an armed band to the western coast of our side to attack peaceful fishing boats of our side killing two innocent fishermen. In December last year, they sent armed spies trained by the U.S. Eighth Army intelligence units to commit murder and sabotage.

As usual, they vehemently denied all these facts, even when they were confronted with American-make weapons, daggers, wireless apparatus, compasses, anaesthetics, and rubber-boats that the saboteurs carried with them as well as their confessions. They tried everything to deny their crimes even before the clear evidence which they would find more difficult to refute than deny the existence of the United States.

This graphically laid bare the nature of the U.S. imperialists who are bent on disturbing peace and unleashing war. They aggravate tension in Korea and obstruct the peaceful unification of Korea, and are rushing with war preparations behind the screen of the Armistice Agreement. Let us cite a few more cases.

The Korean Armistice Agreement prescribes the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea, and Paragraph 13-d stipulates that both sides should not increase the military personnel and introduce combat material into Korea.

On August 8, 1953, only some ten days after the signing of the truce, the U.S. imperialists concluded with the South Korean puppet government what is known as the "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence Pact" for the perpetual stationing of the U.S. forces in South Korea.

The Government of the D.P.R.K. proposed time and again that both North and South Korea reduce their armed strength to the minimum. And the Chinese People's Volunteers withdrew on its own by the end of 1958.

Yet, the U.S. aggressors, far from withdrawing from Korea, have expanded the strength of the South Korean puppet armed forces, from 16 divisions at the time of the armistice to 31, now a force of 600,000 strong. The U.S. imperialists transferred the "U.N. Command" to Seoul from Tokyo and illegally brought into South Korea the U.S. First Cavalry Division and various kinds of atomic weapons and guided missiles including "Honest John," "Matador", "Nike-Hercules" and "Hawk". Then they have established even the U.S. Fourth Guided Missile Command in South Korea. Thus South Korea has been turned into an atomic base of U.S. imperialism and a giant army barrack.

Even when the Government of the D.P.R.K. proposed to the South Korean authorities that North and South Korea conclude a peace agreement pledging not to use force against each other and reduce the armed forces of North and South Korea to 100,000 men or less respectively on condition that the U.S. imperialist army is withdrawn from South Korea, the U.S. imperialists who occupy South Korea kept up military provocations almost every day.

During the period from July 27, 1953 to the end of February 1964, the number of U.S. violations of the Armistice Agreement which our side lodged formal protests at meetings of the Military Armistice Commission stood at 12,969.

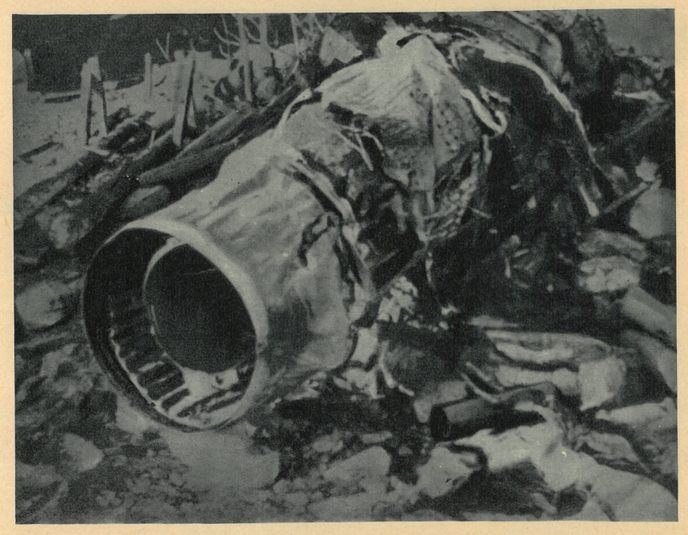
They are staging more frequently large-scale military manoeuvres on the land, the sea, and in the air while grossly violating the Armistice Agreement as ever. American imperialists maintain some 80 air bases in South Korea with an area of only 100,000 square kilometres, and its major ports are crowded with American warships. Their exercises are all simulated attacks on the North.

As mentioned above, the U.S. imperialists who systematically violate the Armistice Agreement obstruct the peaceful unification of Korea so as to permanently occupy South Korea and conquer the whole of the Far East and Asia.

All the facts show clearly that the more the U.S. imperialists become aware of their doom, the more vicious they become as the enemy of peace and ringleader of international reaction. We can expect neither independence of the country nor freedom and security of the people wherever the U.S. imperialists are. The U.S. imperialists must be driven out from South Korea and every part of the world, and an end be put to the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists who are threatening peace.

Should the U.S. imperialists who face nothing but ruin continue to indulge in the frantic war hullabaloo, they would incur the severe punishment by the people who value justice, freedom and peace. The grave—this is the only destination of U.S. imperialism.

An American fighter plane which invaded the air space of the northern part of the Republic was shot down by the defence measures of our People's Army



At the Moosan Mine

IRON'S TRAVEL

KIM YONG PYO

MOOSAN ORE

THE sun was just up.

The 900 metre-high peak under our feet and all the neighboring peaks were bathed in the bright beams. We could see gentle slopes and valleys gradually being blotted out by mist. Morning on the mountain, as a rule, starts with the chirping of birds, but here a symphony of excavators, trucks, shaft sinking machines and the incline cars heralds the day.

This is the Moosan Mine, one of Korea's major iron ore producers with a deposit of 1.1 billion tons, on the Dooman, the northernmost river of Korea.

The whole mountain is an open-cast mine. In a spot where overburden is removed, one can see an ore bed 200 to 400 metres wide glittering in the sun, and a giant excavator is busy dumping the mined ore into 25-ton trucks. The new blasting method introduced here, we were told, can loosen as much as 1.35 million tons at one time.

What attracts attention most at the open-cast mine is a winze which can handle two million tons of iron ore a year. The vertical length of the winze is 280 metres. In the past, ore flowed into the crushing ground only through the chute. But the chute being in the open, mud got into ore in rainy days; then in winter, ice blocked up its mouth to cause a hitch in production. Now, no more such trouble.

Beneath the winze it is like an underground palace. Two giant jaw crushers which can take care of 1,600 tons of ore each every day are working. The crushed ore undergoes grading before it is loaded onto ore cars.

At the ore-dressing centre we happened to talk with Han Soo Hyun, an old-timer of this mine. He told us a long story to the following effect.

The Moosan Mine has a long history. In the valley called Soikol (iron valley) one still can see traces of smelting done in remote days. It was in the early part of 1930 when Korea was under Japanese occupation that the Japanese imperialists began to exploit and build up this mine under the watchword of "30-year preparations for 500-year excavation." Korean miners were forced to carry on their backs heavy loads of explosives, tools and ore. Accidents were frequent, taking heavy toll of lives.

In conclusion the veteran miner said:

"When the country was liberated we found in the management office a secret document which legally authorized the Japanese employer to run the mine. Believe it or not, the document stated that they expected some five thousand Korean workers might die from accidents. Such was their nature..."

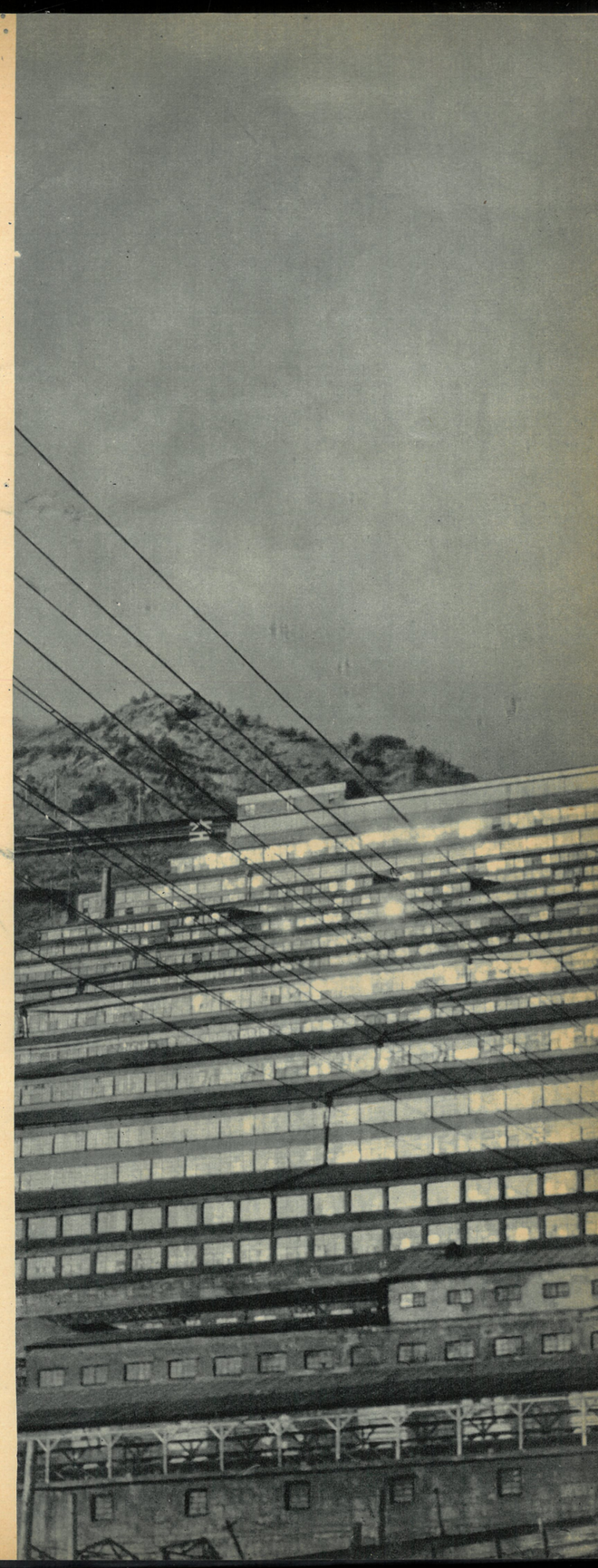
In this way Korea's natural resources were plundered by the Japanese colonialists in the past.

But where does Moosan ore go today? We started our journey following the ore.

NIGHT AT THE IRON WORKS

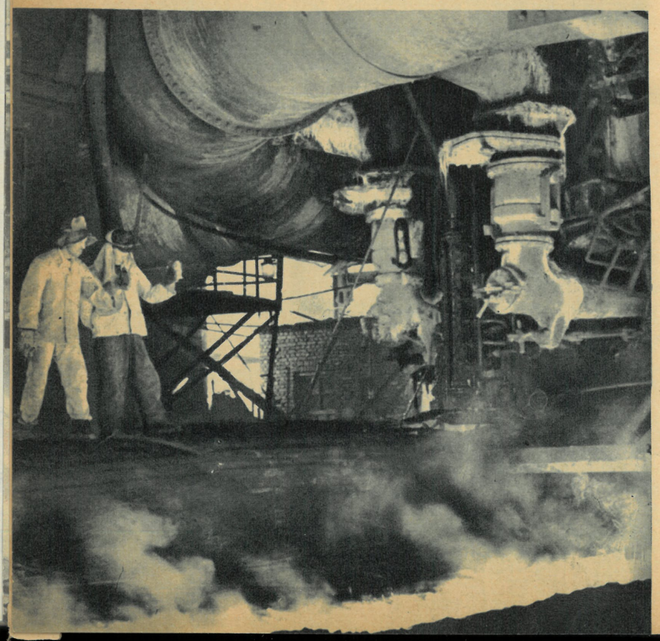
It was late at night that we got to Chungjin to pay a visit to the Kim Chaik Iron Works, one of the powerful metallurgical centres of the country. The night view of the works was really beautiful. In the distance the flames of blast furnaces lit up the night sky; the blazing columns from a coke oven soared high right in front of us; and it seemed as if the sun was flaming at midnight in the steel shop... There was no night in the city of iron and it breathed vigorously as ever. Here the ore from Moosan is smelted.

No traces of destruction made by the fleeing



A view of the Kim Chaik Iron Works

Tapping work at the Kim Chaik Iron Works



Japanese are to be seen, and all the scars left by thousands upon thousands of American bombs during the Fatherland Liberation War have been healed. Everything has been reconstructed better than before.

Next day we found ourselves in the midst of the humming gigantic iron works.

One blast furnace here gives forth one thousand tons of molten iron every day. Smelters looking over their protection spectacles the blazing furnace to guess the temperature, young experts in the control room keeping a watch on the metres to control the furnace temperature—all looked agile and highly skilled. To smelt iron is something manly and demands high precision.

The molten iron is poured into ladles to be carried in different directions: one to the moulds to become pig iron, and the other to the converter to become steel.

In former days all Moosan ores became only pig iron to be shipped to Japan. It was not for the Koreans.

Now things are quite different. More iron is made, and the quality too improved. And what is made here is not shipped away to any place. The history of the wharfs of the iron works tells of this convincingly. In the past the Japanese aggressors erected hosts of cranes on the wharfs to ship the ore and pig iron to Japan. The watchful eyes of the maritime police goggled when Korean workers loaded the ships.

But it is another story today.

From the iron works we took a stroll along the wharf. The sea breeze was refreshing after many hours in the hot shops. There were to be seen at the pier many ships under Korean colours.

In the distance the dark sky was lit up majestically. That was another metallurgical giant, the Chungjin Steel Works. There, the concentrated ore from the Moosan Mine is smelted into granulated iron. The products of this works, too, in the past, were shipped to Japan. But today pig iron and steel of the Kim Chaik Iron Works and granulated iron of the Chungjin Steel Works all go to the Sungjin Steel Works, another steel giant on the coast not far from here to the south, to be processed or rolled into high-speed tool steel, carbon tool steel, spring steel, structural alloyed steel, bearing steel, stainless steel and other special steels, more than 400 kinds in all, for various machine plants and all fields of the national economy.

Our iron which had been an object of plunder before liberation is now serving only the country's prosperity.

"RYONGSUNG" TRADEMARK

Leaving behind Chungjin and passing through Sungjin Steel Works our train kept southward to reach Heungnam, where the Ryongsung Machine-building Factory, one of the country's noted machine plants, is situated.

Piles of ingots on flat cars in the station yard were familiar to us, as we thought those were what we had seen at the Kim Chaik Iron Works and the Sungjin Steel Works. According to a railwayman scores of such cars go to the Ryongsung Machine-building Factory every day.

The factory with many huge buildings occupies a big compound, and broad roads run in all directions. Passing through many humming shops we reached the heavy machine shop to be greeted by rows of huge machines: 8-metre turning lathe, 200-millimetre boring machine, 6-metre hob, 15-metre lathe, 8-metre planer, etc.

"As is the case with the whole plant, the equipment of our shop is mostly homemade," our guide Choi Gook Ryong, a production instructor, explained. Every machine bore a trademark: "Ryongsung Machine-building Factory", "Koosung Mining Machine Factory", or some other machine-building plants of the country.

As we looked at them by turns, a view of this factory twenty years ago floated before our eyes. Then this was only a small shop of the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory turning out simple machine parts. And its processing capacity was no more than 400 tons a year. But now it has grown into a factory with an annual processing capacity of over 10,000 tons, equipped with hundreds of up-to-date heavy machines.

Our guide with emphasis told us that the workers have made all these machines on their own with domestic materials overcoming every obstacle. He used the 8-metre turning lathe as an illustration.

In March 1959 Premier Kim Il Sung paid a visit to this factory. Stressing that the Korean people must build a heavy industry, too, on their own, he suggested the workers to make a six to eight metre turning lathe as the factory was a "mother factory" and the country would be needing more machinery as socialist construction progressed. And he added that to make the revolution boldness was necessary.

To implement the instructions of the Premier, the workers and technicians of the factory pooled their wisdom and efforts. Thus the 8-metre turning lathe was completed within five months or so by themselves with the domestically produced machines and materials.

The factory that took the lead in the technical innovation made later a 3,000-ton press in a matter of eight months. Recently it produced a 200-millimetre universal boring machine.

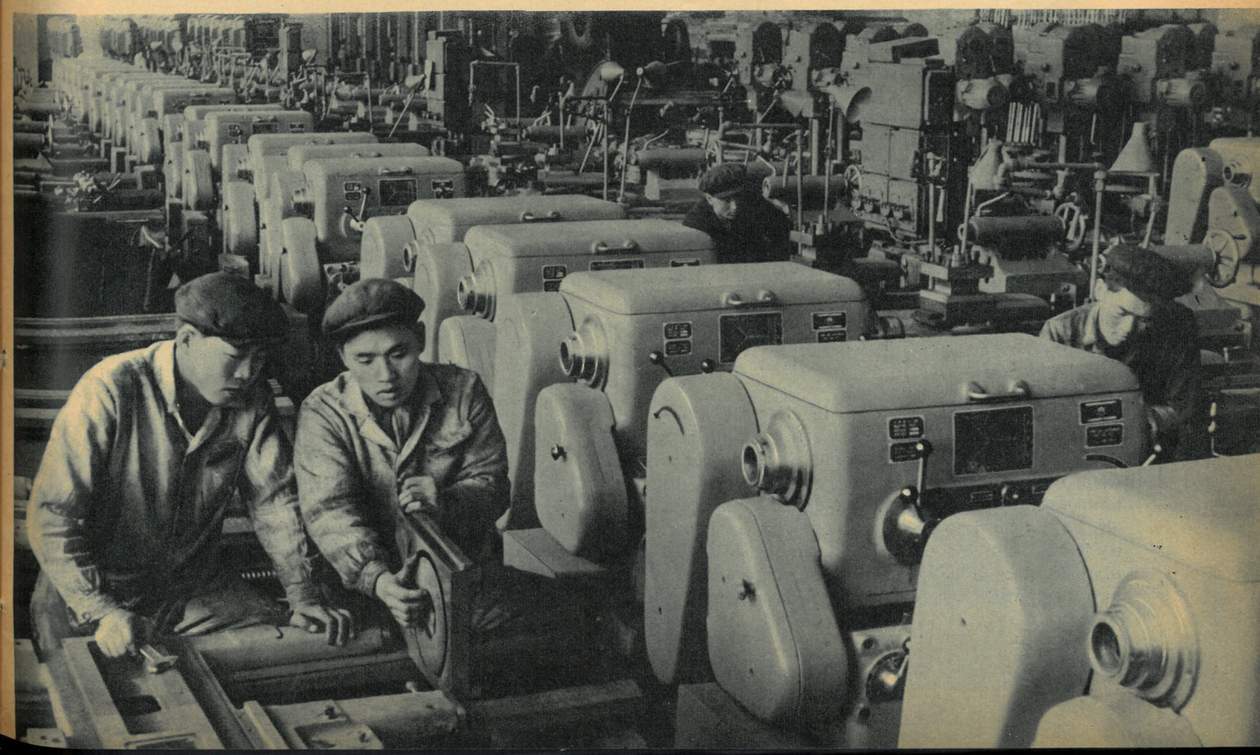
Today the factory manufactures various heavy turbines, mining compressors, pumps, winches and many other kinds of machinery.

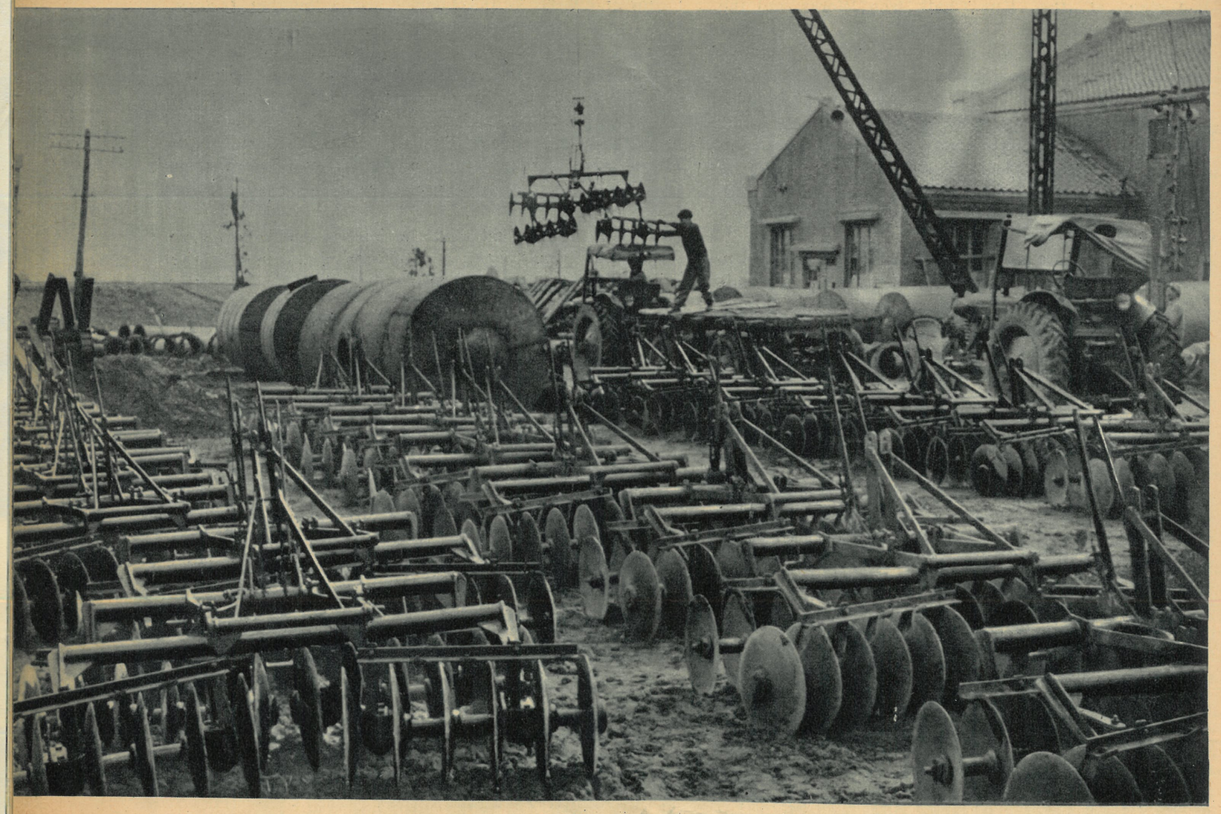
Machines and equipment with the trademark of "Ryongsung" are to be seen everywhere—at the Hwanghai Iron Works, at the Kim Chaik Iron Works, at the Sungjin Steel Works, at the Moosan Mine. The February Eighth Vinalon Factory, for instance, owes seventy per cent of its equipment to this factory.

At the shipping ground cranes were working incessantly loading heavy machines onto freight cars. They were going to factories and enterprises all over the country and to the rural areas.

In the past the Japanese colonialists prevented the Korean people from making even simple machine parts. But today all the factories and enterprises in the country are equipped with Korean-made machines. And machine tools, tractors and a host of other items are on the export list, too.

New machines produced at the Heuichun Precision Machine Factory





The Haijoo Farm Machine Factory mass-produces tractor-drawn farm machines

IN THE TRAIN

After an 800-kilometre travel along the east coast following the flow of iron, we found ourselves in a train bound for Pyongyang from Heungnam.

As usual, travellers in a train easily make friends. From the window of the speeding train sped away one plain after another with tractors and trucks doing land improvement. A man of about fifty who introduced himself to be a worker at the Sungjin Steel Works said: "Look at the tractors, doing a fine job of it!" After a while he turned from the window and spoke about his visit to his native village during the vacation last year.

His native place was on the Namoori Plain in South Hwanghai Province, noted for its fertile soil. But before the liberation peasants there had to draw water with a sort of bucket, carrying it on their backs to the field, and plough the field with hoes or shovels, having no draught oxen. He was so hard hit that he had to quit his native place and wandered from place to place. Finally he found a job at a Japanese-own steel works where he worked as a porter.

Now his native place, once so poverty-stricken, he added, had grown into a co-operative farm, a cultured village where farming is done with the aid of tractors, trucks, motor-driven threshers, rice-harvesters, pumps and other farm machines. The rice yield had seen a marked increase. The fields which barely produced two to three tons per jungbo in the past yielded five and a half tons last year.

"Seeing my flourishing native village I was very happy, of course. Although it was nearly thirty years since I quit my native village, I felt like going back and having a life of farmer again," said he with a hearty laugh.

Then an old man—he said he was a member of a co-operative farm in Jungjoo, North Pyungan Province—said: "The steel you produce becomes tractors and trucks eventually to come to your native village, as well as to our co-op farm. The present prosperity of your native village owes much to you workers. So you're boasting of what you yourself have done, arn't you?" Everyone in the train broke into laughter at these words of the good-natured man. "I'm coming from a peasants' rest-home," the old man continued, adding that he made a stop to visit his third son and daughter-in-law in Hamheung. His son was a worker at the Hamheung Power Machinery Plant, and he saw the plant and the city.

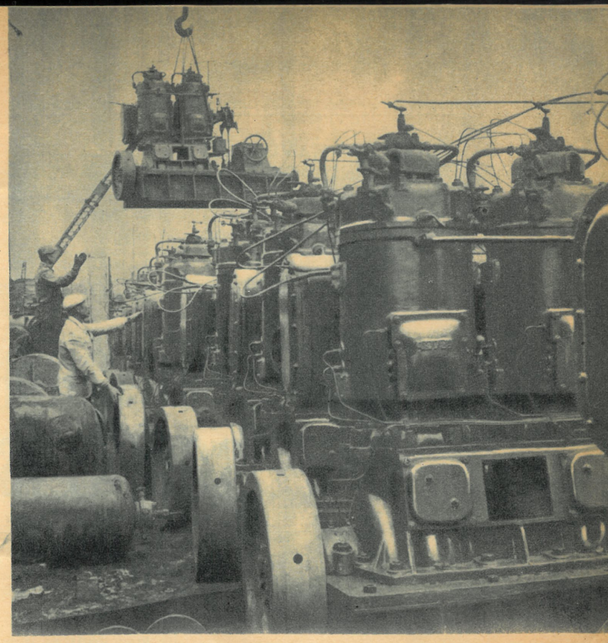
The old man said that he had seen household electric boilers, washing machines, double hot plates and various other kinds of daily necessaries produced at the plant, and he went on: "The factory seems to me to make everything."

He even showed us some electric appliances his son got for him.

"I'm telling you I have seen the world this time. Only I feel it a great pity that I don't get younger," saying thus, he looked around. A young man by him disagreed: "Excuse me, but you look too young to say that. You know very well that a man in his sixties is still young nowadays. Is that right?"

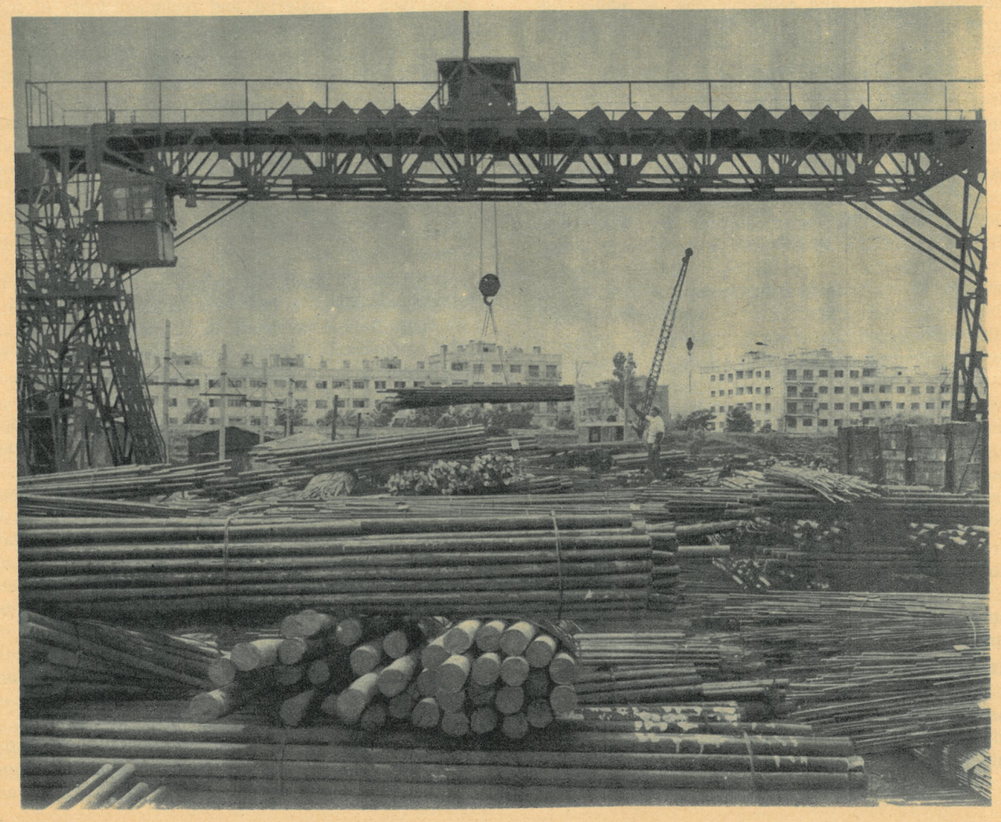
"That's right! Now I'm in the prime of life, indeed..." The old peasant laughed heartily.

There were many such stories in the train and the train kept its course sounding a cheerful whistle.



100-h.p. hot-bulb engines produced at the Bookjoong Machine-building Factory

Steel rods of various specifications



HOW WE HAVE BUILT AN INDEPENDENT NATIONAL ECONOMY

ESTABLISHMENT OF SOCIALIST AGRICULTURE

IN building an independent national economy in our country agriculture has held an important place.

The question of self-sufficiency in food and raw materials of agricultural produce presented itself as a decisive political and economic one, on which the destiny of the country as an independent state depended.

Until the country's liberation agriculture as a source of foodstuffs for Japan showed an irrational preponderance of rice cultivation. And farming methods were extremely backward.

After the Second World War, U.S. imperialism replaced the Japanese to occupy South Korea, dividing artificially our country into the industrial North and the agricultural South. As a result, the food problem became the most difficult one for North Korea in the hard struggle for building a revolutionary democratic base in the northern part of the country for achieving unification and independence of the country and the revolution throughout the country.

For the sovereignty and independence of the country a weighty task was presented before agriculture of North Korea, i.e., to turn North Korea, a food-deficient area, into an area with enough grain to spare so as to stabilize the people's life and rehabilitate and develop industry.

It is an indispensable condition for the rapid progress of agriculture to free the agricultural productive forces from the fetters of old relations of production and strengthen its material and technical basis.

The Workers' Party of Korea after liberation, on the basis of a concrete analysis of the actual conditions prevailing in the countryside, carried out the land reform thoroughly in March 1946, thereby liquidating the old feudal relations of production in the countryside, opening up a broad avenue for the development of the agricultural productive forces, and stimulating the labour zeal of the peasants.

Immediately after the liberation, under the conditions in which industry was not ready to help strengthen the material and technical basis of agriculture itself, it was necessary to take all possible measures to solve, first of all, the food problem speedily, and develop agriculture into a diversified one.

Relying on a high political and labour enthusiasm of the peasants in whose hearts the joy of national liberation and land reform was still fresh, great efforts were directed to irrigation projects for a rapid boost in grain output, rice in particular, while expanding the area of land under cultivation and actively applying advanced farming methods for a rational use of land. The whole people went in for greater production of foodstuffs and for sending more medium and small farm machines, improved farm implements, and chemical fertilizers to the countryside as our industry was reconstructed considerably

In 1948 North Korea could harvest farm produce enough to spare, and no peasant household lacked domestic animals.

The rapidly growing agriculture contributed greatly to the rehabilitation of industry. By 1950 our industry has completed the rehabilitation period and entered the period of reconstruction. And it would have been possible for the industry to give greater material and technical assistance to agriculture but for the war.

The armed aggression of U.S. imperialism on North Korea played havoc with the country destroying all the fruits of the people's labour and deteriorating the people's livelihood to the extreme.

Under these conditions, the food problem after the cease-fire was posed as one of the key problems in rehabilitating and developing the national economy and in building an independent national economic foundation and socialism.

To rapidly develop our rural economy which had long been dominated by backward technique and was severely devastated by the war, to secure high, stable harvests, to free the peasants from back-breaking toil, and to raise work efficiency, it was urgently needed to strengthen the material and technical foundation of the rural economy.

But industry was yet to develop to such an extent to accelerate the technical transformation of agriculture. Consequently, it was impossible to count on technical transformation of agriculture alone for the solution of the urgent food problem.

Also in the post-war rehabilitation period the private peasant economy could not carry out even simple reproduction, for the war severely destroyed the farming conditions and deteriorated the livelihood of the peasants.

Because of this, our agriculture could not expect to advance in step with industry which was to make rapid rehabilitation and progress. Nor could the fragmentized private peasant economy expect technical transformation with the assistance of industry.

Hence, in the rehabilitation and development of the rural economy after the war, the Workers' Party of Korea set forth the line of strengthening the material and technical foundation of agriculture and further boosting agricultural production by carrying out the socialist transformation of relations of production first, and, by bringing the superiority of the advanced co-operative economy into full play.

In guiding the agricultural co-operative movement the Party consistently adhered to the Leninist voluntary principle; through practical examples it made the peasants realize the superiority of the co-operative economy. In this way the movement was pushed ahead with.

One of the correct measures we took in leading the agricultural co-operative movement was the decision on the experimental stage.

Through the experimental stage it was possible for the cadres to gain experience and lessons in leading the agricultural co-operative movement and have confidence in the victory of the co-operative movement. And the experience that we had accumulated made it possible for us to decide the concrete ways and speed of co-operation—form and scale of the co-operative farms suitable to the existing conditions of our country. And by exhibiting to the peasants in all parts of the country the superiority of the co-operative economy in practice we could prevail upon the broad masses of the peasants, middle-peasants in particular, to join the co-operative farms voluntarily.

In carrying out co-operation the Party had held fast to the class policy of relying firmly on the poor peasants and strengthening the alliance with middle-peasants and restricting and gradually remoulding the rich peasants.

Such a class policy made the poor peasants play a leading role in all the co-operative farms, prevented the rich peasants from exerting influence on the co-op farms. And such practice as forcing middle-peasants to join in the co-operative movement and harming their interests was strictly forbidden.

In stipulating the form and scale of the co-op farms, three forms were decided upon, based on the calculation of various factors: the level of development of the country's productive forces, little variation in the size of land owned by our peasants, preservation of private land ownership, and different economic status of the peasants, and their mental preparedness. The first form was an embryo of socialism, the second a semi-socialist one, and the third a socialist one—differing from each other in the form of pooling means of production and in the way of distribution.

The peasants were able to choose any of the three forms as they saw fit.

Such steps taken by the Party in agricultural co-operation made it possible to steadily develop the co-operative movement without any confusion and loss, although it was a far-reaching event taking place in the countryside. And they ensured a continued growth in agricultural production.

In order to ensure the sure victory of the socialist rural economy, we consolidated the organised co-operative farms politically and economically.

With the political and economic consolidation of the co-operative farms and with the advancement in the level of the co-op management, we merged the co-operative farms properly and expanded their scale.

In this way, the co-operative movement was completed in a brief space of time in our country, and a broad avenue was opened for the development of productive forces.

Under the condition in which industry could not supply machines and technical means in large quantities, the co-operative economy, on the basis of the superiority of collective economy and collective labour, first of all, made it possible to acquire more land, the main means of agricultural production, improve its fertility and raise its utility rate. At the same time, agriculture could use more effectively the steadily increasing assistance of industry and demand aid of industry in concrete terms.

Now the co-operative economy was ready to utilize all material and technical assistance of industry; the developing industry was in a position to render powerful assistance to agriculture.

Along with co-operation, our Party without pause set forth the task of all-round technical revolution in the countryside.

(To be continued.)

FIGHTING SOUTHEAST ASIA

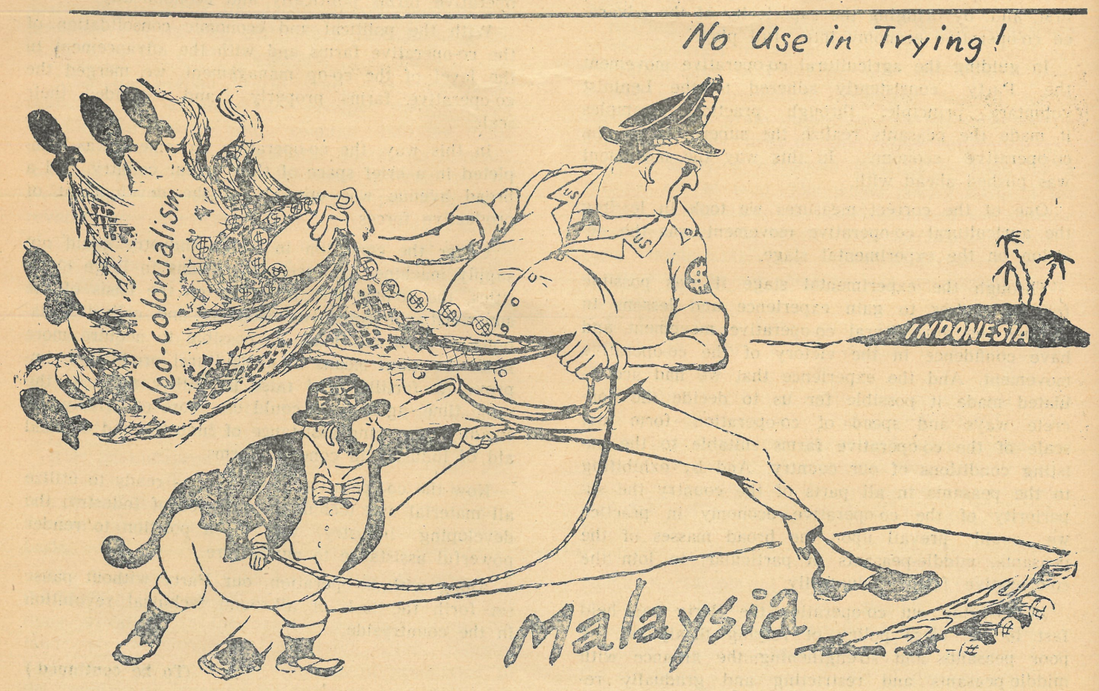
OF late, long groans and moans are coming out constantly from Washington.

Recently former U.S. Vice-President Nixon deplored that the foreign policy of the United States is suffering the worst setback since World War II. And the "U.S. News and World Report" wrote that the era when America held sway over the world with dollars and powerful military strength is coming to an end.

Particularly in Southeast Asia Washington's aggressive policy is experiencing a deep crisis.

Regarding Southeast Asia as their military stronghold against the countries of Asia, the American ruling circles have brought the Philippines and Thailand under their control and set up SEATO, an aggressive military bloc. They also put Okinawa of Japan, Taiwan, South Vietnam under their occupation, built many military bases in these areas and SEATO countries and have been carrying on their aggressive schemes.

However, their policy of making Southeast Asia stepping stones for aggression in Asia is frustrated at every step in face of the vigorous struggle of the peoples of these areas.



During the past few years the United States brought a great number of military personnel and war equipment into South Vietnam and employed every possible criminal tactics and methods of warfare from scorched-earth strategy to chemical weapons. But the American imperialists could not bar the mighty debouchment of the South Vietnamese people who are determined to fight to the last for freedom and independence.

Today the so-called "Taylor-Staley Plan" which was to destroy "Viet-Cong" in eighteen months has become a grave-digger for them.

Such is the fate of the Yankees not only in South Vietnam but also in Indonesia, Cambodia, Ceylon, North Kalimantan, Laos, and other areas.

In Burma, the Philippines, and Malaya, too, Washington's dollar policy and war chariot are being rejected not in uncertain terms.

It is not fortuitous that recently "Washington Daily News" wrote: the United States is now caught in a cross fire. And the U.S. weekly "Nation" said that in South Vietnam the U.S. cannot win victory, nor can it extricate itself from there.

"Southeast Asia is slipping out of the hands of the United States," thus lamented the U.S. ruling circles. Indeed the evil hands of U.S. aggression in Southeast Asia are being cut off.

Yet the U.S. aggressors are far from giving up their aggressive designs. On the contrary, they are seeking a way out in reckless war provocations.

Washington policy makers from President down to State Department officials and notorious warmongers are racking their brains to work out fresh aggressive plans.

It is their scheme to actively support "Malaysia" with a view to opposing Indonesia. With frequent provocative military manoeuvres of the U.S. troops and the armed forces of their satellites in the waters of Indonesia and in the West Pacific, they hope to intimidate the peoples of these areas.

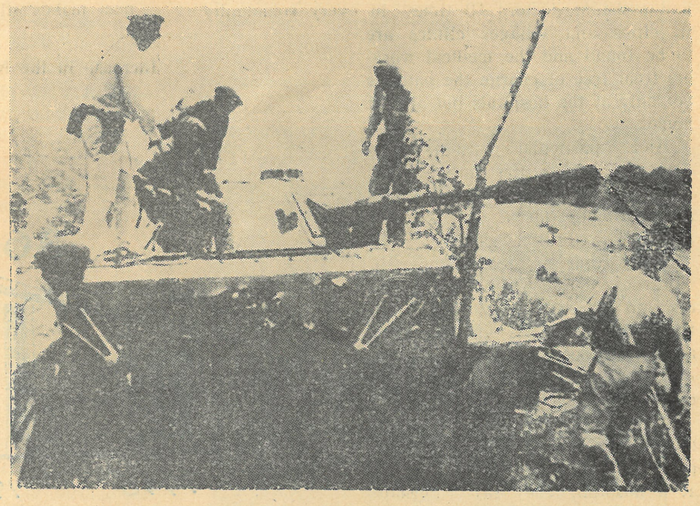
These aggressive machinations of U.S. imperialism, however, are being shattered to pieces by the staunch struggle of the peoples of Southeast Asia.

All facts show that the schemes of the U.S. warmongers in Southeast Asia are headed for a total collapse.

Only death and ruin are waiting for the aggressors. At present the peoples of South Vietnam and Laos with weapons in their hands are fighting U.S. imperialism and its stooges. The anti-American struggle of the people is ever mounting in Indonesia, Cambodia and all other countries to which the aggressive tentacles of U.S. imperialism are being stretched. The "life line" of colonialism is being cut.

Armed units of the South Vietnamese people

The Laotian people are fighting



Deep Love for Man

WHAT is the most precious in the world? Many will advance a thousand and one different answers to this question. In our country, however, every one will say that man is the most precious.

In our society where all means of production belong to the state or co-operative, and all forms of exploitation, oppression, and enslavement have been liquidated all people are equal as masters of the country and builders of a new society.

In socialist Korea, therefore, the priceless treasure is man and the supreme concern is for man.

A WONDERFUL SYSTEM

Before the country's liberation (August 15, 1945) poor people could not afford a dose of medicine when they were ill. Hospitalization was beyond their reach. It was regarded as a commonplace event for a poor man to be left to die without treatment.

But the younger generation of our era hardly understand such a society where all this prevailed. Because now in our country medical treatment is offered free of charge to all people and anyone who gets ill is cared by the state.

Appropriating a great amount of funds for the public health work every year, the state pays much attention to the improvement of health of the working people.

The therapeutic and preventive work is improving and the scope of social insurance and social security work keeps expanding.

As compared with 1946, in 1963 the number of hospitals increased 6.29 times; beds 24 times; doctors and assistant doctors 18 times. In every community in cities and villages clinics are to be found and the medical workers treat free of charge the patients not only at the hospitals but also at homes.

And particular attention is being paid to the children and mothers. Now 1,320,000 children are growing up at the state-run nurseries and kindergartens.

Every year a great number of workers, office employees, farmers and students enjoy their vacations at rest homes and sanatoria at state expenses. Last year some 440,000 spent their vacations at the state rest homes and sanatoria.

It is reported quite often that the returnees from Japan got surprised to find no fees were needed at a hospital. They say: "Perhaps we dreamed of such a system under which men can enjoy vacations at rest homes and receive medical treatment free of charge. But we have never expected to see this in real life!"

FOR ONE LIFE

A boy with a third-degree burn—48 per cent of his body—was carried into a hospital.

To save the boy the entire staff of the hospital—from the director down to the tenders—came out.

Many people gave blood for the boy, and all necessary measures were taken. But the boy's temperature still hung around 40 degrees and he was in danger.

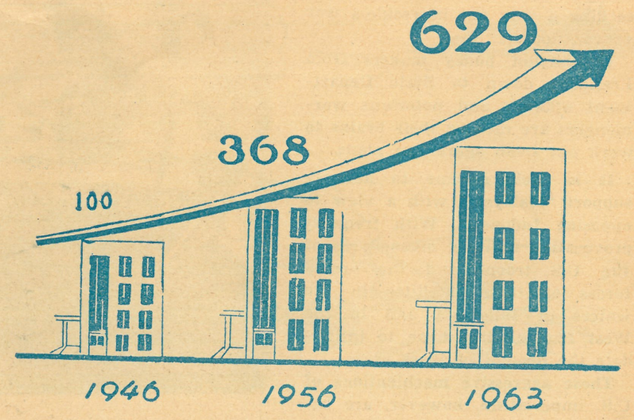
According to the prevailing views of modern medicine, there was no help for this boy. The only way to save the boy was skin transplanting.

When the medical workers of the hospital decided on skin graft an immediate response came from the students of a medical institute who were there for practice. They offered to give their skin. In the end 38 medical workers and students donated 41 pieces of skin to the 9-year-old boy, some of them even twice. And at last the boy was saved.

This took place at the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory Hospital some years ago. Such an incident, however, is by no means rare in our country. Recently, a surgeon of the North Pyungan Provincial Hospital donated a piece of his own bone to make a cripple walk again.

Only the deep love our medical workers have for man makes all this possible.

Increase in the Number of Hospitals



THE BLIND CAN SEE AGAIN

During the past few years many sightless persons have recovered their sight.

According to an announcement of the Ministry of Public Health, from June 1961 to the beginning of 1964, about 4,500 blind persons recovered their eyesight.

Most of them were those who had lost their sight in old society of hunger and poverty and those who had become blind because of the American atrocities during the Korean War.

To clear away the traces of old society, eye doctors of our era visited every part of the country to register all the blind persons, and brought them to hospital for treatment.

If one visits the home of Kim Chang Il in a small village of Eunchun County, South Hwanghai Province, one would never suspect the whole family were sightless until a short while ago.

Kim Chang Il was a born blind. Hoping to make her see, her parents did everything, but no luck came. As a blind she came to this village as a bride.

Though she led a wretched life, she hoped that her children would live in a bright world. However, to her sorrow, her first son was a born blind, then the second son and a daughter, too! How acutely her heart pained!

One day Kim Jung Ok, head of the eye department of the Korean Red Cross Hospital, and eye doctor Han Hui Sil called on her. They said:

"The government's concern for you and your children sent us here to help you recover your eyesight to see a bright world as early as possible."

The doctors brought to the hospital Kim Chang Il whose case had been regarded as incurable since she was a born blind.

Two operations were done on her eyes successfully, and her three children too underwent operations.

Kim Chang Il recovered her sight at last. And afterwards Doctor Kim Jung Ok has made the three children see. What a moving scene it was when the mother and children saw each other for the first time!

Thus in our country blind persons recover their eyesight, deaf persons recover their hearing and cripples are set right. "No case is incurable if the medical workers work heart and soul." This is the creed of the medical workers of the country.

ALL PEOPLE ENJOY A LONG LIFE

Today medical science and techniques are developing at a high speed in our country where the life of man is valued priceless and man loves man truthfully.

A great number of research centres have been set up and the technical equipment of all medical establishments has been strengthened.

In recent years new methods of treatment for spinal tuberculosis and atrophy of the optic nerve have been found and many questions in virological and other fields are being solved. And new research

Children get a regular physical checkup

successes have been registered in surgery of the brain.

Among these new attainments, the discovery of the Kyungrak system, a third system in the living body, by Dr. Kim Bong Han and his research staff have opened a new phase in the development of biology and modern medicine.

By effectively introducing all these achievements and the methods of Dongeuihak (traditional Korean medicine) into the therapeutic and preventive work, many diseases formerly regarded as incurable are being successfully treated or prevented.

Working conditions and living standard of the people are ever improving and the hygienic, cultural levels have reached a new high.

Today in our country the disease incidence rate and the death rate have been considerably lowered, and the average span of life has been prolonged by more than 20 years compared with the days of Japanese colonialist rule.

Completely cured Bang Ha Soo who had suffered a third-degree burn with his school mates

My Life Reborn

LI BOO JA

Li Boo Ja is very ambitious and is studying hard

IF a young tree is affected by a disease, and if it is left unattended, it will die eventually.

My life might have had the same fate.

I was born in the city of Takasago, Hyogo Prefecture, Japan. My parents, driven by a hard life, quit their native village and crossed the sea to Japan. But in that alien land, their lot improved little.

When I was seven months old, I was suddenly attacked by infantile paralysis and my legs became benumbed. Hoping to see me stand on my feet again, my parents sold household goods to put me into a hospital. But there was no sign of improvement, and in the end I was pronounced a life-long cripple.

When I was a baby my mother carried me on her back. But as I grew up I grew oppressed with my unhappiness. I don't know how many times I pained my mother by saying:

"Mama, I want to walk. Please make me stand on my feet."

When I saw children of my age going to school carrying their satchels, I became so envious of them, I would burst into tears. I would cry: "I want to go to school!"

Taking pity on me my parents managed to get some money and put me in a primary school. But seeing me come to school on mother's or sister's back children would mock me saying, "Here comes the cripple."

At school I had to keep myself to the chair all day long. Recesses meant little to me, and, while all other children enjoyed school excursions and athletic meets, I only ate my heart out.

It is true I wanted to go to school, but once I was in school, it gave me nothing but heartaches. In my second year I gave up the school altogether, and from then on I stayed home. I sat all day long in the gloomy room, listening to the merry voices of children playing outside.

I kept telling myself, young as I was:

I am a human being, too. Then why can't I walk while all others do? How happy I would be if I could walk even once, even one step.

It was my only wish. It also broke the hearts of all my family. By no means my parents were well-off, but they did everything to take me to every known hospital. But the answer was the same everywhere. My case was uncurable, and there was no help for me!

Life dragged on like this for me.

When I was eighteen I went to the hospital attached to the Kobe Medical College, where the director of the hospital examined my legs. His findings were cold and brisk as ever.

My legs were incurable! These words pierced my heart, but still I did not give it up.

Another two years passed.

It was the spring of 1959. My parents, thinking that a piece of good luck might come to me in Tokyo, took me to the plastic surgery of the hospital of Tokyo University.

I was carried to the consultation room; my heart beat fast in anticipation of some good fortune. For some minutes the surgeon examined my legs. And I was all ears for some happy words.

"Yours is an uncurable case!" was his pronouncement.

I came to Tokyo far from home at a lot of expense; and now I was told the final verdict from a noted doctor. My fate was sealed.

More than once I decided to kill myself. But every time I saw the wrinkled face of my mother who was doing all she could do to help me.

In April 1960 my family returned to the fatherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. I left Japan where I was born and lived for twenty years but I never set my foot on.

Joy and excitement were too great for words when I was put on the soil of the fatherland—the land for which I had longed so long. It was the land which my father said at his dying bed: "I wish I could be buried in the earth of the fatherland!"

Once in the fatherland tears rolled down my cheeks and again undescribable grief gnawed at my heart—I am a cripple and I cannot feel the tender soil of my land.

Returnees came down the gangway shouting "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!" "Long live our glorious fatherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!" And they waved the national flags of the Republic but I, burying my face in the back of the nurse, wept and wept.

Home people most warmly welcomed me and I was sent to the hospital of the Hamheung Medical Institute. Hospital director Dr. Li Yung Koo was my doctor. My heart leapt.

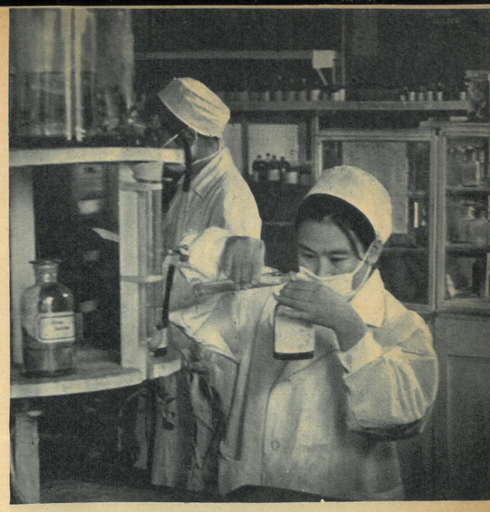
"Doctor! Please cure my legs. I wish I just could stand on my feet once."

My voice trembled. I don't know how long the doctor examined me. His investigation was attentive and thorough. At that moment a train of bitter memories of those days when I was being carried to one reputed hospital after another in Japan came to mind.

When he was through, Dr. Li said with a fatherly smile.

"Boo Ja. I think you can walk. Now you'd better stay in hospital."

I shall never forget these words of his for ever, because his words breathed a new life into me like watering a withered tree. For the first time in my life tears of joy rolled down my cheeks. I was so overwhelmed with joy that I could hardly believe my ears.



Li Boo Ja works at the dispensary

Spring came to the fatherland and also to me. I was given a new lease of life full of hope in the plastic surgery ward of the hospital.

Doctors and nurses looked after me like their own daughter and sister. They brought me books to read and taught me the mother tongue pointing letters one by one and sang songs for me.

Li Boo Ja with her friends

Days went by in the hospital. And there was one thing that troubled me. I thought it would take a long time before I leave the hospital and how I can meet the expense. But soon my mind became light. People around me said medical treatment and hospitalization are free in the fatherland. How grateful I was to the socialist country.

At last operation was done on my legs that did not work for twenty years.

Every day the director came into my room to ask me how I felt and if I had good appetite. Then doctors and nurses and others came to my bedside to ask if there were anything that they could do for me.

Five months passed . . . One day a nurse came into the room with a pair of shoes she made specially for me. Dr. Li helped me stand up. I instinctively felt my feet were moving—one step, then another! I cried for joy in spite of myself.

"I can walk, doctor! My legs are carrying me!"

From the following day doctors and nurses helped me take walking excercises. Like a child I applied myself to stepping in real earnest.

My heart leapt with joy and excitement when I walked sure foot in the garden where autumn flowers were in full bloom under the bright sun, and on the roads among the crowd.

Now my life-long wish for walking even a half step has come true. There were days when I wanted to die but now I can stride on the soil of the fatherland.

The fatherland has given me a life of joy and hope. How can I compensate for my indebtedness to my fatherland?

I wanted to work in the hospital where they made me walk. The hospital authorities accepted my wish and I began to work in the dispensary of the hospital while studying pharmacology.

The hospital director and others helped me with my study and a pharmacist has taken charge of training me. Last August I, who could have no schooling in Japan, passed the state qualification examinations and received a pharmacist license.

For twenty years I could not walk and I was withering. But now I am walking on the soil of my land and am serving the fatherland as a proud public health worker. A happy, cheerful and hope-filled life has come to me.

The fatherland has bloomed my life.

CHILDREN GO TO CAMPING

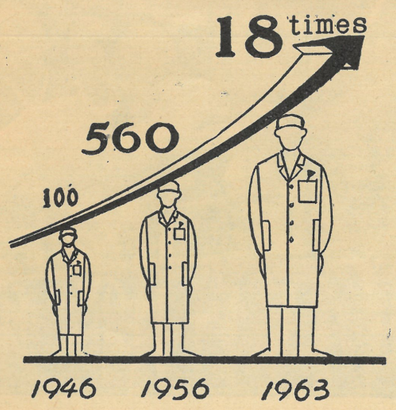
In April the children's camping grounds at scenic spots throughout the country opened.

These camping grounds were only for summer, but the government has rebuilt them so as to be utilized throughout spring, summer, and autumn, and the accommodation has also been enlarged and bettered.

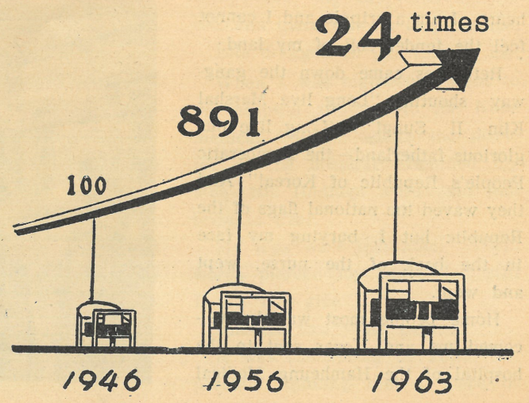
Now girls and boys are spending their pleasant holidays at camps located at scenic spots of the country, in the lovely mountains and by the sea. Boating, hiking, sports, and so forth are in their daily routine.

This year some 60,000 children will enjoy the camping life at state expenses.

Increase in the Number of Doctors and Assistant Doctors



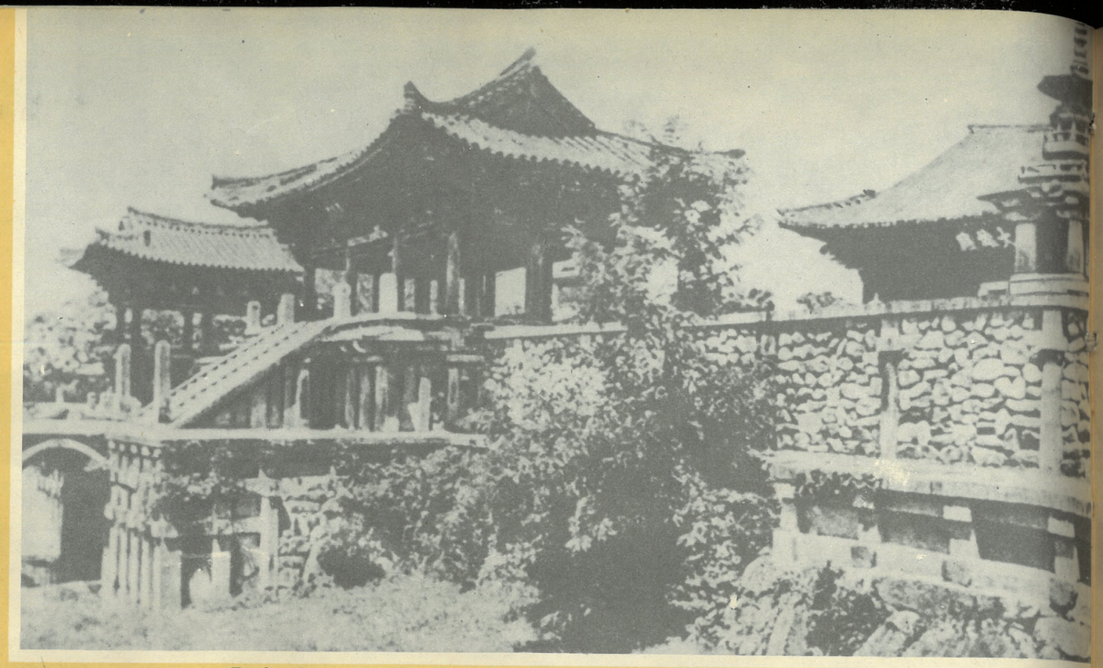
Increase in the Number of Hospital Beds



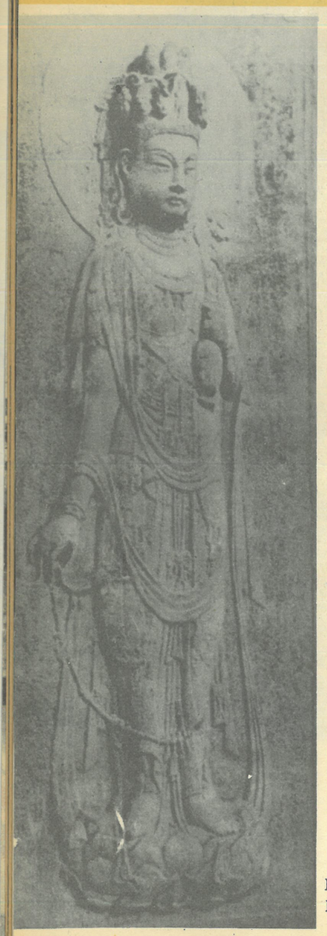
Seeing off a fully recovered patient is a great joy to them (Labour Hero, Pak Chun Ho, head of the Chullima Neurology Department of the South Pyungan Provincial Hospital and his staff members)

Korean painting "Golden Mountains"

by Choi Ryong Won



Boolgook-sa Temple



Eleven-faced Kannon Bodhisattva

THE RELICS OF THE SILLA DYNASTY

Tabo Pagoda

CULTURES OF SILLA AND BALHAI

FOR some 700 years beginning with the 1st century B.C. three feudal states—Kokuryo, Baikje and Silla —existed in Korea. Silla conquered Kokuryo and Baikje and united the whole country in the seventh century and existed for more than 200 years.

After the unification of Korea, Silla set up a close-knit centralised system of administration, a feudal land system and a taxation system. During the Silla period agricultural production showed a steady growth. On the basis of the development of agriculture, mining, handicraft, home and foreign trade, medical science, architecture and ship-building made considerable progress.

This led to cultural flowering of Silla.

Assimilating the cultures of Kokuryo and Baikje and carrying forward its pre-unification culture Silla created a highly developed culture which added a brilliant page to the cultural history of Korea.

Silla had astronomical, meteorological and mathematical institutes.

Gookhak, an institute of higher learning, set up in 682 made a systematic study of dynamics and mathematics and provided theoretical explanations to the movements of the sun, the moon and the planets. According to a record made in August 815, highly scientific observations were made of comets.

Also complicated calculations were made to determine the movements of the comets.

In the field of literature many fables, travel notes and biographies appeared for the first time. And many poems were written in Hyangchal, one of the early writing systems of the Korean nation.

Besides, songs and ballads treating of a variety of subjects of the beautiful and simple feelings and life of the toiling folk were produced prolifically.

Silla produced such great masters of prose as Sul Chong, the writer of "Hawanggye"—satire on an extravagant king—great traveller Hye Cho, the author of "Wang Ochunchookgook Jun," a travel note to India, Choi Chi Won and Kim Dai Moon in addition to famous poets—Chung Dam, Wol Myung and Yung Jai.

Music and dance also made big strides during the period of Silla.

The culture of Silla reached its zenith in the 8th century. The famous Boolgook-sa Temple, sculptures of the Sukgoolam Grotto, and the bell of the Bongduk-sa Temple were made during this period.

The development of fine arts was closely linked with the construction of Buddhist temples. The feudal court regarded Buddhism as an ideological weapon and did not spare money for building magnificent edifices and images of Buddha. Buddhist temples testify how far architecture, sculpture and painting advanced in the period of Silla.

Particularly admirable is the Sukgoolam Grotto where everything—architectural designs, numerous works of sculpture and their arrangements—is presented in a perfect harmony, not to speak of the most delicate and superb workmanship.

The 72-ton brass bell of Bongduk-sa Temple is valued as one of the most artistic masterpieces for its size, beautiful sound, and the fine workmanship.

In the mid-8th century Silla artisans made a highly delicate panorama of a multitude of Buddhist images. This is so devised that more than 10,000 small dolls can move automatically giving out chimes. The dolls vary in sizes between 8-9 *pun* and one *chi* high, with heads no bigger than the size of a grain.

Yet every character was given a full face, eyebrows, eyes, and even hair. All this bespeaks eloquently the fine artistic skill Silla artisans had. It was said that the people of the Tang Dynasty of China were so impressed by this panorama, they said: "Dexterity of the Silla people is beyond the reach of ordinary human beings."

In the meantime the people of Kokuryo, after the fall of the Kokuryo kingdom, built a new kingdom called Balhai in the areas of present Northeast China at the end of the 7th century.

Balhai inheriting the culture of Kokuryo developed it to suit the new political and geographical conditions. Therefore, the culture of Balhai has characteristics distinct from that of Silla, but has much in common with the cultures of the three kingdoms of Korea.

Culture flourished in the Balhai kingdom, but much of its legacies were destroyed by the foreign aggressors. Some remains of palaces, tombs, tiles, and patterns have come down to the present era. But many foreign records speak highly of the Balhai culture. As a matter of fact, according to old records, many countries called Balhai "Haidong Sunggook" (the Prosperous State in the East). This attests to the highly developed stage of Balhai culture.

There remains a 6 metre stone lantern in the compound of a ruined temple in the old site of the capital of Balhai. And it is admired for its superb workmanship as representing the art of the kingdom of Balhai.

Weaving also developed considerably in this period, and their fine fabrics including silk were known to foreign lands.

According to records, during the period of Balhai many literary works came out and some of them went to Japan.

The cultures of Silla and Balhai became one and developed into a single national culture of Korea in the period of the Koryu Dynasty which came into being in the 10th century on the Korean peninsula.

BEHIND THE "ROK-JAPAN TALKS"

THE criminal "ROK-Japan talks" which have been going on for 13 years are reaching the final stage with the Japanese reactionary quarters and the Pak Jung Hi clique trying hard to bring the talks to a speedy conclusion.

In the meantime, in South Korea the youths, students and people are waging a valiant struggle against the treacherous Pak Jung Hi clique. In Japan, too, massive demonstrations are taking place against the "Seoul-Tokyo talks."

It is clear for everyone to see that though the South Korean national traitors and the reactionary aggressive quarters of Japan are on the surface of the "ROK-Japan talks," the talks are masterminded by the U.S. imperialists, and they are a product of the U.S. policy of aggression in the Far East.

"WHAT ARE THEY AFTER?"

The "ROK-Japan talks" were first held in Tokyo in October 1951 under the supervision of Sebald, director of the Liaison Department of MacArthur Headquarters.

At that time the U.S. imperialists were scheming to bring even the Japanese foot soldiers to South Korea in an attempt to recover from the repeated crushing defeats in their aggressive war in Korea and expand the flames of war to the whole of Asia.

The U.S. imperialists who had already concluded a separate peace treaty with Japan and the "U.S.-Japan security treaty" and bilateral military agreements with South Korea and Taiwan, tried to set up an "anti-communist military alliance" by bringing together their puppets in Northeast Asia with Japan as its pillar—Japan playing the role of a "shock-brigade" for U.S. aggression in Asia.

Thus the U.S.-inspired "ROK-Japan talks" came about. The U.S. imperialists had been very cunning in this. Every caution was taken to cover up their true colours as the prime mover of the talks, and to provide a mantle to their aggressive schemes.

In this respect the "Conlon report" presented to the U.S. Senate Foreign Affairs Committee in 1959 was most informative.

It said: Especially, the improvement of ROK-Japan relations is important. This is not an easy matter and any pressure or open interference of the U.S. is dangerous. Yet, since this question has a very important bearing on the general interests of the United States, it is worth to risk the danger.

Thus the U.S. imperialists became desperate in their scheme to set up the "Northeast Asia military alliance", masterminding the "talks."

Particularly, the U.S. imperialists were more eager for the solution of this question after they established on May 16, 1961, a military fascist terror regime in South Korea through what they called "military coup."

Immediately after the coup in South Korea, U.S. President Kennedy called Ikeda to Washington to discuss the "fundamental principles" in the "South Korea-Japan collaboration."

On that occasion, Kennedy did not try to hide his intentions of using the strength and "experience" of the Japanese militarist remnants to save the crisis of the U.S. colonial rule in South Korea.

American intentions are also seen in the following fact:

In November of that year, U.S. Secretary of State Rusk said to Ikeda: South Korea is near to Japan geographically. Improved situation in Northeast Asia is the common aim of the U.S. and Japan, and in this the role that Japan is to play is very great. It would be better for Japan to normalise diplomatic relations with South Korea as early as possible and co-operate with it for its political and economic stability.

The sixth "ROK-Japan talks" were held in October 1961 with the direct participation of the United States.

In this connection, the Japanese magazine "Sekai" wrote: "...The tempo and the time of conclusion of the South Korea-Japan negotiations depend upon when the drama presented with Washington as its producer will end."

"ENCOURAGEMENT AND PRESSURE"

Before and after the "ROK-Japan talks" the U.S. ruling quarters clamoured that Japan "is expected to play a more important role as the leader of free Asia and as a world power." Then they actively encouraged militarist Japan to enter into negotiations with South Korea as a matured, advanced country.

This is not all. In March of last year when there was an acute food shortage in South Korea Washington supplied funds to the Japanese militarists so that they could send some grain to South Korea. Then it praised the Japanese militarists, saying that it was a statesman-like decision, and that it would contribute to bringing closer the relationship between the two countries.

As seen above, the U.S. imperialists extending favours to Japan, tried hard to bring the "South Korea-Japan talks" to a conclusion.

However, they did not stop at encouragement.

They put strong pressure on the reactionary ruling quarters of Japan when they were prolonging the "talks" frightened by the powerful struggle of the Korean and Japanese peoples against the "Seoul-Tokyo talks."

At the beginning of 1962, when the Japanese ruling quarters had to use "delaying tactics" under the pressure of the Japanese people, their American masters expressed displeasure, complaining that the talks were too draggy. And in August of the same year Washington put Tokyo on the carpet: Seoul military junta was fully ready for the solution of differences with Tokyo, and Japan should be blamed for the continued suspension of the talks.

When the Japanese militarists took a watch-and-see stand over the acute political crisis created in South Korea in March 1963, Rusk openly pressed Japan to establish diplomatic relations with Seoul notwithstanding South Korea's political instability.

Thus the U.S. imperialists have been pursuing a two-faced tactics: encouragement and pressure for an early conclusion of the "Tokyo-Seoul talks."

COERCING THE SOUTH KOREAN PUPPETS

Throughout the entire course of "Seoul-Tokyo talks" for 13 years, the U.S. imperialists demanded of the South Korean puppets submission and concession to Japanese imperialism.

Suffice it to cite the case of the sixth "South Korea-Japan talks."

On that occasion the U.S. imperialists at behind-

Girl students of Seoul are demonstrating. Their placard reads: "U.S., Don't Interfere in South Korea-Japan Talks!"

Columns of the heavily-armed puppet police and troops are blocking the demonstrating students from advancing to Chungwadai, Pak Jung Hi's residence

the-scene talks with the Japanese militarists decided upon the agenda of the coming "talks." Only then the Pak Jung Hi clique were "invited" to the "talks."

In this connection, even the Japanese Kyodo News Agency remarked: the "Japan-ROK talks" to all intents and purposes are "U.S.-Japan talks."

In October 1961, Kennedy summoned Ikeda to Washington to bring the "talks" to an early conclusion, and said that co-operation between South Korea and Japan was the most important thing toward mutual defence against communism.

In the meantime the "New York Times" wrote to the effect that the key to revitalizing the South Korean economy lay in bringing the economic might of Japan into South Korea and establishing long-term economic collaboration between the two countries.

U.S. Assistant Under-Secretary of State stated that if South Korea-Japan relations are normalized, South Korea and Japan could co-operate with each other in the question of defence, and UPI said that "whether they like it or not and whether they recognize it or not," the Pak Jung Hi clique must pave the way for the Japanese militarists to come to South Korea.

It is precisely for this reason that Pak Jung Hi had audacity to say that he would bring the "ROK-Japan talks" to a conclusion at any cost, "let the people oppose me and call me the second Li Wan Yong." (Li Wan Yong was a national traitor who sold Korea to Japan in 1910.—*Tr.*)

Not only that. Washington summoned Pak Jung Hi and Kim Jong Pil to Washington and gave them "directions" repeatedly in connection with the "Seoul-Tokyo collaboration." On the other hand, Washington dispatched special envoys such as Dean Rusk and Harriman to South Korea to work for an early conclusion of the "ROK-Japan talks" on the spot.

In January this year, too, Rusk was in South Korea to discuss with Pak about concluding the "talks" by May, despite objections of the people.

* * *

It is not without reason for Washington to hurry to bring the "South Korea-Japan talks" to a conclusion. The "dollar crisis" is getting worse in the United States; U.S. imperialism is suffering failure after failure in South Vietnam; its policy of aggression has met with serious setbacks in Asia.

Under the circumstances, Washington dispatched Kim Jong Pil, one of its agents, to Taiwan and South Vietnam to kick up quite a dust about the "Asian anti-communist military alliance." Then in Tokyo he reached an agreement with the Japanese militarists on the question of signing the "ROK-Japan talks" by April and ratifying it by May.

However, such cunning schemes and coercion of U.S. imperialism only evoked the indignation of the South Korean people who are opposed resolutely to the comeback of Japanese militarism, the sworn enemy of the Korean people, to South Korea.

Students of Seoul holding demonstrations against the "South Korea-Japan talks"

AN EXPRESSION OF OUR COMPATRIOTIC CONCERN

THE Third Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held from March 26 to 28, with a view to coping with the catastrophic situation in South Korea and stabilizing the people's livelihood, proposed, to begin with, to provide South Korea annually with 300,000 tons of rice, 100,000 tons of structural steel, 1,000 million kwh of electricity, 10,000 tons of chemical fibres and large quantities of cement, timber, machinery, etc. It also proposed to take into the North the unemployed in South Korea, give them jobs, and stabilize their livelihood.

When computed in terms of current or import prices prevailing in South Korea, the rice, structural steel, electricity, and chemical fibres offered to South Korea will amount to 100 million dollars. The figure is 35 per cent greater than the amount of the aggressive U.S. "aid" ("economic aid" excluding surplus farm produce) that the U.S. is to give South Korea this year, and equals to the sum of investment and funds (mainly for military purposes) earmarked in the current year's budget of the South Korean puppet government.

300,000 TONS OF RICE

300,000 tons of rice will be enough for South Korea's 1,300,000 foodless households (6,500,000 people when estimating each family having five members on the average) to live on for 3 months.

100,000 TONS OF STRUCTURAL STEEL

At present South Korea cannot produce even one ton of pig iron. It only turns out 60,000 tons of steel rod and wire annually with scrap iron. If 100,000 tons of structural steel is added to this, South Korea will meet its yearly steel consumption.

10,000 TONS OF CHEMICAL FIBRES

Fifty million metres of cloth is woven from 10,000 tons of chemical fibres, and over 9 million clothes will be made. The amount is enough to supply clothes to the 7 million unemployed and semi-unemployed and over one million child beggars.

1,000 MILLION KWH OF ELECTRICITY

1,000 million kwh of electricity is tantamount to more than half of the yearly power output in South Korea, and would have cost South Korea 27 million dollars.

Since March 24, the youths, students and people have been staging massive demonstrations in opposition to "South Korea-Japan talks" in all parts of South Korea including Seoul. Such is a clear answer of the South Korean people to the vicious aggressive schemes of U.S. imperialism, to the machination of Japanese militarism to creep into South Korea again with the U.S. backing, and to the treacherous acts of the Pak Jung Hi gang.

The heinous machination of U.S. imperialism to impose new shackles on the South Korean people through the criminal "South Korea-Japan talks" will ultimately be shattered, and Washington's policy of aggression and subjugation in Asia and Korea be smashed.

THE ROAD MUST BE OPENED

CHOI YUNG SOON

I am a postwoman in a village near the military demarcation line that divides our country into the North and the South.

My beat is Dongchang-ri in Panmoon County cut in two by the barbed wire entanglements. Every day I deliver newspapers, magazines and letters to the village inhabitants. I feel people are anxiously waiting for me as if I were the maker of news. When I make my appearance in the village the people rush cut to me. How good it is to see the faces of those who get happy news. I am transported with joy whenever I look at them hurrying home to tell their family members about the news.

However, I sometimes come across some sorrowful faces. Those who get no mails enviously glance at those to whom I have brought letters, with their eyes eventually turning to the barbed wire entanglements.

Why are they looking at the South with such indignant eyes?

During the Fatherland Liberation War quite a few villagers were driven by the Yankees to South Korea. Nearly 14 years have passed since. But they do not know whether their loved ones are dead or alive. They have not had a word from them. They curse the U.S. aggressors who have caused all these heartaches.

They know, of course, they cannot receive letters from the South, but they look at me as if asking why I do not bring any mail to them.

This happened some time ago.

On that day, as usual, I was on my way to Dongchang-ri, when I met a grandfather called Sin Won Chul at the entrance to the village. I knew he had lived a wretched life of tenant farmer years back.

Without saying much the old man took my hand and led me to his house.

As we entered the yard two grandsons rushed out to greet their grandpa and clung to his arms. Soon the children began singing and playing, and a smile came over to the wrinkled face of the old man.

His eyes turned to the rice sacks piled in front of the house. He said to me:

"I have received 60 kamani of grain and 900 won in cash. Year by year our life is getting better, and the grandsons are also growing happily. I tell you I have nothing to envy. But there is one thing that makes me sad. The father of these children was dragged away to the South fourteen years ago, since then I have not heard a word of him. So I have written a letter to him. I want to let him know how happy we are and how the children are doing at the school..."

I grasped the old man's hand that held the letter. Then the words of my 80-year-old grandmother came to my mind. She used to tell me: "I wish I could hear even one word about your father before I die."

When I was six, my father was forced to the South by the Yankees. Now I can hardly picture what he looked like.

But I still remember this.

In winter he used to go to the mountains to collect firewood. And one day he bought me a coat with multi-coloured sleeves with the money he got for his firewood. Oh, how happy I was then! I long clung to him... Years passed. My native place was liberated and I went to school. But my mother did not speak a word to me about my father thinking I was too little to know all.

I simply believed father had gone somewhere on business. I waited and waited for him to return.

When I see a man coming to the village while playing with other children, I would rush to the stranger taking him for my father, calling "papa".

If a postman appeared I questioned him if he had a letter from my father. I thought a postman ought to bring any letter I wanted to have. Later I heard in detail from my mother about my father whom the Yankees dragged to the South. How long it has been since then! Now my younger brother Yung Min, who just began to stand up then, and Yung Sun, two months old then, are now middle school boys...

Now I could fully understand the feelings of the old man. When dusk fell, flocks of cranes from the South began flying high in the sky. Even birds are freely flying over the demarcation line. Then, why not people? Even letters we cannot get.

Wrapped in these thoughts I saw school boys coming home flying kites. On the ribbons tied to the kites were these words: "Unification," "U.S. troops, get out!"

Floating the kites children were singing...

"Rise up, rise up, my kite,
Fly up higher!
To our brothers in the South
You kite fly,
And bring them our news."

The song of the children grew into a big chorus. Unification—can there be any Korean heart that forgets this word even a moment?

They say even mountains and rivers change their looks in ten years. However, it has been already nineteen years since our country was divided into the North and the South.

If the partition continues, our parents and brothers will forget even what their sons, daughters, brothers and sisters looked like.

The country should be unified. First of all, the postal exchange should be realized to open the door. Why can't fathers and sons, brothers and sisters of a nation living in one territory exchange letters? Today we can send letters even to foreign lands thousands of miles away.

The barrier between the North and the South must be broken down and the U.S. imperialists must be made to quit South Korea.

SOVEREIGNTY ONLY IN NAME

WASHINGTON and its propaganda media are trying hard to create an impression that the South Korean government is exercising full "sovereignty."

True, one finds in South Korea what is called "President" and "National Assembly." But the South Korean state machinery is the offspring of U.S. schemes and force, it is nothing but a political tool to embellish U.S. colonial rule and dupe the people. The U.S. aggressors not only maintain their troops in South Korea, but also have set up a huge ruling machinery on their military strength.

Among the major U.S. organs, the backbone of their colonial ruling system in South Korea, are the "U.S. Embassy," "U.S. Operations Mission," "U.S. Information Service," "U.S. Army Headquarters in South Korea," "South Korean Branch of the Central Intelligence Agency."

Recently a South Korean critic wrote aptly in the South Korean daily "Kyunghyang Sinmoon": "Have we in South Korea ever had the opportunity to exercise full sovereignty throughout the whole period under the Liberal regime (Syngman Rhee), the transitional government and the Democratic regime (Chang Myun)? ... Were national independence and state sovereignty ever available to those in power?" Such is the tenor of public opinion of South Korea about national independence.

To invade other countries Washington has adopted a new method. It no longer resorts to such overt and direct method as appointing "governor-general" to a colony. Instead it grants nominal independence to a weak, colonial nation, install the government with its puppets, and pursues its colonial policy through these puppets. And such neo-colonial ruling method with all its craftiness and viciousness finds its concentrated expression in the U.S. rule and its policy of subjugation in South Korea.

To begin with, the U.S. Embassy in South Korea plays the leading role in realizing the U.S. political domination of South Korea.

For instance, the farce of "transferring power to civilians" staged by the Pak Jung Hi military fascist clique after the coup in 1961 was prompted by the U.S. Ambassador in Seoul on instructions from the White House and the "constitutional amendments" and "presidential and parliamentary election laws'

were drafted by the American advisers who are under the thumb of U.S. Ambassador. On the strength of such laws Pak Jung Hi was made "President" and through this "President" the U.S. imperialists are continuing their fascist terrorist rule.

The U.S. Ambassador co-ordinates the operations of the "U.S. Operations Mission," "U.S. Army Headquarters," and "South Korean Branch of the Central Intelligence Agency"; and through these organizations he has a firm hold of all domains of politics, economy, military and culture in South Korea. Moreover, under the various unequal agreements and treaties concluded with the successive puppet governments, he "legally" holds sway and control over South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists have forced no less than sixty-two aggressive and unequal "treaties" and "agreements" upon the South Korean puppet government since its inauguration in 1948, beginning with the "South Korea-U.S. Mutual Defence Pact" granting the U.S. right to station the U.S. troops perpetually in South Korea; the "ROK-U.S. Agreement on the Transfer of Finance and Property" stipulating that all South Korean properties to which the U.S. takes fancy should be "regarded" as belonging to the U.S. and that the financial loss on the part of Americans be compensated by South Korea; and the "ROK-U.S. Treaty of Friendship, Trade and Navigation."

To see the tyranny of U.S. imperialism in South Korea, it will be enough to cite only one of them, the "Taijun Agreement" on the "legal status" of the U.S. occupation army in South Korea.

Under this "agreement" the right to try any offenders among American soldiers is vested exclusively in the U.S. authorities, and the South Korean government is not allowed to have a say in investigation or make arrests in the cases concerned. And the "claims of the Koreans for the loss of property or life caused by the Americans" are to be disposed of by unilateral notification by the U.S. army.

Not only that. Extraterritorial rights are ensured to all the staff members of the American Embassy, businessmen, specialists, missionaries and even to their families and American tourists. Humiliating indeed are "state relations" between the "Republic of Korea" and the United States.

The U.S. Ambassador to all intents and purposes is the real power and "governor-general" in South Korea.

To see the scale and range of the U.S. imperialist colonial rule over South Korea, suffice it to know the number of the staff members of the U.S. Embassy, which exceeds by far that of the Government-General in the days of Japanese domination.

Enslavement of South Korea can be seen clearly in the fact that the prerogative of supreme command of the armed forces, an important factor in exercising state power, rests entirely with the U.S. occupation forces.

The American military advisers under the U.S. Command in South Korea are posted at all the operational and administrative departments of the South Korean army, down to all regiments. Accordingly, without the authorization of U.S. Headquarters the South Korean army cannot move a single soldier, nor can it use a weapon, ammunition, gasoline, etc. The appointment and transfer of junior officers of the puppet army up to the battalion commander are required to get the consent of the senior U.S. adviser posted at the divisional level and upward, and those of top-ranking officers above the regimental commander need the permission of the U.S. Army Headquarters.

Such being the case, even "Washington Post" of May 26, 1961, wrote that the South Korean army is an army trained and equipped by the U.S. army. According to "Economist" of May 30, 1961, the South Korean army is an army which cannot take any independent operational action in relation to the command, weapons, ammunition, equipment, etc., without the authorization of the United States.

South Korea is completely subjugated to the United States not only politically and militarily, but also economically and culturally.

The staff members of the "U.S. Operations Mission in South Korea," the servants of Wall Street, have seized the arteries of South Korean economy through "U.S. aid," and are controlling all economic and financial operations of the puppet government of South Korea.

In South Korea the U.S. imperialists have a final say in all questions relating to finances, state budget, industrial funds and major materials and raw materials as well as foreign trade and domestic markets.

For instance, the U.S. imperialists include in the budget of the puppet government "the counterpart funds" which consist of "aid" goods and the money coming from their sale. It covers some 40 per cent of the budget, or 75 per cent of the total budgetary expenditure when "military aid" is included. In this way, all funds of the puppet government are controlled by the U.S. imperialists. The drawing up and fulfilment of the state budget are also under complete U.S. supervision. Accordingly, the "budgetary system" of South Korea is a nominal one as all its budgetary activities are supervised by the "U.S. Operations Mission in South Korea." The U.S. imperialists also control 70-80 per cent of the supply of all major raw materials while controlling the all-round production and materials mobilization plans of South Korea.

Hence, "Chuo Koron," a Japanese magazine, described the "U.S. Operations Mission" as the government behind the South Korean government.

It goes without saying that no one can expect political independence where there is no economic independence.

In the ideological field Washington maintains the "U.S. Information Service" in South Korea in line with the policy of ideological invasion of colonial countries. South Korean ideological and cultural organs are under its control. It maintains several propaganda media for spreading anti-communist, American worship ideas, as well as the American way of life.

Thanks to such ideological and cultural penetration, the decadent American way of life and reactionary misanthropical ideas are rampant in South Korea, trampling upon the age-old cultural traditions and admirable, noble customs of the Korean nation. South Korea is being turned into a "cultural colony" of the American ruling circles who are working to numb the class and national consciousness of the people.

"South Korean Branch of Central Intelligence Agency", a U.S. setup for espionage and subversion, is one of the ruling machines in South Korea. It organizes and supervises all espionage operations of the U.S. agents and South Korean espionage organs and procures information necessary for aggression. Its activities are not confined to collecting information, it directly works out political intrigues and carries on subversive activities to serve the U.S. aggressive policy.

It is no secret that the espionage and subversive activities committed against the socialist countries and the anti-government plots and coups in colonial countries and a series of capitalist countries are engineered by the U.S. "Central Intelligence Agency."

It was aptly put when an American remarked that "the U.S. President is a puppet of Allen Dulles" who then headed the Central Intelligence Agency. This discloses how powerful the CIA is. Now this Central Intelligence Agency bids South Korea's "President" Pak Jung Hi's every move. Then it controls the South Korean "Central Intelligence Bureau", its branch in every sense of the word.

All this is enough to reveal the range of activities and power of the "South Korean Branch of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency." It is only natural that people of South Korea call Pak Jung Hi's rule "a rule of spies-informers."

As seen above, sovereignty in South Korea exists only in name.

All these facts show that the only way for the South Korean people to get rid of the colonial enslavement and misery lies in driving out the U.S. imperialists, who trample upon the national sovereignty, and in making a clean sweep of their stooges, the Pak Jung Hi clique.

It is only natural that in South Korea today, the struggle of the people is gaining momentum for national self-sustenance against the U.S. enslavement policy. The South Koreans through their practical experience are well aware of the sinister schemes of the cunning and shameless U.S. imperialists and their henchmen who are bent on maintaining the colonial ruling system, describing occupation as "liberation," aggression and pillage as "aid" and subjugation as "independence."

The colonial enslavement policy of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea will meet final bankruptcy before the struggle of the awakened people, and the independence and peaceful unification of the country unanimously aspired for by the South Korean people will be realized without fail.

President Drawing Up the Policy

THE GRIM REALITY OF THE SOUTH KOREAN COUNTRYSIDE

PAK JONG IN

In South Korea agriculture, particularly the grain output, keeps shrinking every year.

In 1963 the grain yield saw a decline of eight million suk (1 suk equals 150 kg.) as compared with the average annual yield for the period 1936-1940 under the Japanese imperialist rule.

Such decrease in grain output inevitably led to less food consumption. It was estimated that South Korea needed 33.68 million suk of grain for 1963, but only 18.11 million suk (including rice, summer crop and imported grains) was available. Altogether some 15 million suk was in short—some 6 million suk in the countryside.

The yearly grain consumption per peasant household shrank to 70 per cent as compared with the closing years of the Japanese imperialists' rule when the food shortage was most acute.

In South Korea the U.S. occupation army has expropriated a wide area of farm land

The fragmentization of South Korea's agriculture and the chronic food shortage in the countryside are not a temporary phenomenon, much less the making of flood or drought.

It can be substantiated by the fact that the northern part of the country, part of the same land, harvests bumper crops every year and the peasants' living is improving day by day.

The plight of South Korean agriculture is an inevitable consequence of the plunderous colonialist enslavement policy of U.S. imperialism.

To impose its surplus farm produce on South Korea, U.S. imperialism has ruined systematically South Korea's agriculture.

Before the country's liberation (August 15, 1945) South Korea exported a large quantity of grain, cotton and industrial crops. But today, converted into an area of chronic famine, it has to import 5-6 million suk of American surplus grain as well as nearly all cotton it needs (99 per cent).

With a view to selling its surplus produce at the monopoly price, U.S. imperialism forced South Korea to adopt a colonial agriculture—the single crop cultivation while making the land, the basic means of agricultural production, lie fallow.

Some 70 per cent of the total farm land has been oxidized because of American chemical fertilizer which is forced on South Korean peasants.

The South Korean paper "Pusan Ilbo" of March 25, 1963, wrote: "the fertile soil, mother nature's breast, has become sterile from the application of American fertilizer. The rich breast is becoming thin and dry."

The acreage of the farm land expropriated by the U.S. aggressive troops for rifle ranges, airfields, military storehouses, military roads, etc., exceeds over 100,000 jungbo.

As a result of such U.S. policy of pillage, the acreage of arable land and sown area in South Korea decreased by 200,000 and 400,000 jungbo respectively, and the peasants became more impoverished.

The South Korean rural economy has also been dislocated: out of the total peasant households (2,349,000) over 1,008,000 (42.9 per cent) till plots of less than 0.5 jungbo each, and some 706,000 families (30.1 per cent) work on patches of 0.5-1 jungbo.

This hungry South Korean peasant family lives on vegetable gruel

These peasant households tilling less than 0.5 jungbo of plots, without exception, become foodless right after the harvest or from the beginning of the following year, and most of those tilling less than one jungbo of plots become foodless from March or April.

To make matters worse, these poor peasants who are constantly threatened by starvation are bled white ever more harshly by the South Korean puppet government.

According to the statistics released by the puppet authorities, grain that will be collected this year in the name of "sale" and "loan on security" will reach 4 million suk. In South Korea grain price is kept low while the prices of U.S. fertilizer and other industrial goods are constantly raised. The fertilizer price increased 6 times between 1955 and 1962, and it went up again 35 per cent this year.

The South Korean paper "Hankook Ilbo" of January 21, 1964, wrote about a farm family that was on the brink of starvation.

"A Pak of Kakeum Sub-county, Jeungwon County, harvested only 5 kamani of rice last year. The same was harvested in the year before last and in the former years, too.

"The yields have been always poor ever since he became a peasant.

"Out of 5 kamani of rice which he got last year 3 kamani was taken away for the grain that he had borrowed and for interest on the loan. In addition, there were several other small obligations to be met, then he bought a few yards of cotton. There was nothing left. The family of five hopelessly look into the rice bin which has been empty for some time."

This is a picture with one peasant's family. But throughout the countryside of South Korea, no less than 70 per cent of tne total population go through such hardship.

On the grim reality of the countryside where millions of foodless peasants wander in the mountains to seek roots and bark, the South Korean paper "Junnam Daily" of December 18, 1963, wrote as follows:

"People are hovering on the brink of hell... Those who are in power should face the plight of the people squarely."

However, those in power show little attention to these people, on the contrary, their pillage is getting worse. The Third Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has, to save South Korea from its economic catastrophe and relieve the South Korean people from plight, offered to supply annually to South Korea 2 million suk of rice (300,000 tons), 100,000 tons of structural steel, 1,000 million kwh of electricity, 10,000 tons of chemical fibres and in addition to cement, timber, machinery, etc.

Yet the treacherous Pak Jung Hi and his ilk have not reacted favourably to our compatriotic proposals.

The South Korean peasants can be relieved from today's plight only when an end is put to the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique—American stooges—are swept away, and all kinds of imperialist, feudal exploitation are done away with, and only when they become real masters of the land.

A SHORT STORY

A GOLD RING

Following is a translation of a story which appeared in the South Korean magazine "Contemporary Literature" No. 1, 1964.—*Ed.*

Along the narrow suburban street lined with thatch-roofed hovels and paper-and-board huts, a shabbily-dressed, middle-aged man was running gaspingly.

Passers-by stopped to look at the man, then eventually there were whispers.

"Another thief, I bet!" "But he is making off empty-handed." "May be a robber." After an exchange of a few remarks all went their own way.

But they were quite wrong. The man whom the passers-by suspected to be a thief was Yoon Duk Sam. He was no thief. He was a postman, upright and gentle-hearted. He was on the run losing his breath because he wanted to get home fast, where his dying wife was waiting for him. He had been out hoping to get a loan.

He stopped at the door of his hut breathing heavily. From within a girl in rags appeared. It was his daughter.

"How is your mother now?" With these words, he rushed into the room. The girl followed him inside and sat in a corner trying to read her father's face with the eyes of a grown-up.

The wife, her thin arms laid helplessly on the worn-out quilt, gazed vacantly at him. No words did she utter, but her sunken eyes were full of grief and entreaty.

"How do you feel?" Drawing nearer Duk Sam asked, but the patient, without answering, closed her darkened eyelids.

He felt her pulse to find it pounding as if the blood was boiling. He knew instantly she was in a dangerous condition. The quick and irregular pulse galvanised him to madness. Her pounding heart was wanting a helping hand.

Quite at a loss, Duk Sam, trembling, looked into her face as if seeking some answer.

Her once fair and pretty face was shadowed by agony. Her lips were chapped, and beads of perspiration were on her forehead, and her hair was disheveled... There were a glass of water and a wet towel by her—the best his little daughter could do for her mother. Again, all this made his heart contract.

Here he was—his wife was dying but he was at the end of his wits. He must have some money. But, how?

He did everything to help his wife. Drinking and smoking were unknown to him. He ran rain or shine the endless course of a postman, on an empty stomach, pocketing humiliation, knocking at strangers' doors: "Here is a letter for you, Mr. Kim Bo Gook," "Here is a telegram for you Mrs. so-and-so!"

"What a hard world! I wish I had someone to write for help." These words escaped him. At no time did he feel so bitter as he did then—he had been so completely forsaken.

Suddenly he jumped to his feet hitting his knee with a palm:

"The pawnshop! That's right..." His hollow eyes in the pale, bony face gleamed. The girl in the corner could not figure out what her father was up to. The man began to search all over the room like the commander of encircled troops looking for a way out on the map. He brought down a dirty-looking small box from the dust-covered shelf. The box was full of trashes. But it seemed he knew what he was after. Throwing out all the rags, he picked up something. It was a gold ring. Yes, he thought, this will be a big help. But at that moment his wife gave out a long groan again, and he grew stiff. She was gasping, and he realized there was no time for him to rush to the pawnshop.

He picked her up on his back, and headed for hospital. He said to himself: I'm sure the doctor would not be altogether unwilling to take a gold ring. Too

weak to realize that she was on her husband's back, she just kept groaning.

The August street was terribly muggy.

As he hurried to the hospital he thought of the gold ring in his hand. It was a wedding present from his cousin. Duk Sam was an orphan, and when he got married his cousin presented him with the ring in pity of his miserable life.

How vividly Duk Sam remembered the happy occasion when he put the ring on the finger of his bashful bride. Oh, how happy he felt then. She seemed to be eternally young and beautiful—happiness sparkled in her two bright eyes!

Hope and ecstasy! He was full of confidence that he would take good care of his wife and do everything to make her always happy in the hard world.

But he was too green. Storms of life were merciless and drove countless men to ruin. He was not spared. In a flash of lightning his hopes were all dashed to pieces. And like a drowning man catching at the straw, he held on to the job of postman.

Suddenly he noticed people gathering around him. He did not realize, until then, he was standing in the middle of the street with his wife on his back. He hurried his way.

* * *

Doctor Song Kyoo Suk at the Charity Hospital was examining with a stethoscope an old woman nearing seventy. At any rate she was his last patient for the morning.

Looking at his watch he gave a big yawn and stretched himself.

"I think you are in a rather bad case of asthma. I recommend you to take...," he was muttering to the old woman when, all of a sudden, the door was flung open and in rushed Duk Sam with his wife on his back.

"Excuse me, sir, but she is in a dangerous condition, my wife... her heart..." With his blood-shot eyes wide open, Duk Sam said in an excited voice.

The doctor, a man of big stomach and a bald head, was kind enough to step forward to have a look at the new patient. Then he frowned and walked back to his seat with an air of importance and said in a low voice.

"Well, will you take her to the next room and lay her down there and wait until I finish with this patient."

Duk Sam had no alternative but to retire to the next room and lay down his wife on a couch. He became very uneasy and impatient as he looked in her darkened face. Presently the door was open and the old woman came out coughing very hard. And there came the doctor's deep voice. "Please come in, sir, leaving the patient there. I have something to ask you."

In confusion, as if going into court, he entered the consultation room. To his surprise, the doctor was sitting stripped of his gown. Duk Sam felt he had seen him somewhere before. That's it! He said to himself. A few months before, when I ran into the yard of a company director's mansion to deliver a telegram, I saw him giving the house dog an injection and lots of pills.

Eventually the doctor said to him in a measured tone: "Well, I'm sorry but I've to be frank. I'm afraid the patient's case is almost hopeless. So, ordinary drug won't do. Though we have a drug that can be administered as the last resort, it is quite expensive." Hanging his gown on a peg, he added: "I'm wondering if you can afford it."

Duk Sam laughed under his breath. For the first time he felt a sense of confidence. Without a word, he produced the ring. The puzzled doctor cast a suspicious glance at him and at the ring in turn.

"Is it gold? Let me see, please!" Picking the ring he began to examine it with scrutinizing and wistful eyes. Then he grinned. All this put Duk Sam at ease. Now the doctor will apply her a wonderful drug and she will recover, he thought. Sure, she will be brought back to life!

Watching the doctor who was examining the ring holding to the sunlight by the window, Duk Sam rubbed his sweated palms against the trousers. The doctor asked: "Is this yours?"

He was told in affirmative and he gradually forgot that he was a doctor. As much as Duk Sam was absorbed in the thought of saving his wife, the doctor was thinking of his young and vain wife. Her beauty was bewitching, an object of many men's admiration, and her whims and inconstancy knew no end.

It's a godsend!" A thrill of maddening joy shook his whole frame. He was quite sure that, with this ring, he could win back his wife's affections again. He figured: At last the time has come when his biggest headache would be cured.

All this time Duk Sam was watching the doctor who was totally engrossed in the ring, and he became more and more impatient.

The doctor even took his spectacles out of his pocket and put them on to make a closer examination of the ring. Duk Sam could wait no longer. Stamping his feet irritatingly he cried: "Doctor, my wife is dying!" But the doctor had little interest in what Duk Sam was saying.

Unable to bear it any longer, Duk Sam rushed to the next room, lifted his wife up in his arms and brought her to the bed in the consultation room. Now she was breathing with great difficulty.

Only then, the doctor took off his spectacles and put them on the window sill. But showing no sign of interest in the patient, he again called Duk Sam's attention to the ring.

"Somehow it doesn't seem to be a real thing." Indignantly, Duk Sam shouted: "What are you saying? I give you my words for it."

Again the doctor began to examine the ring holding it to the sunlight.

The face of this doctor treating a dog came to Duk-Sam's mind in a flash, throwing him into despair and wrath. It was quite apparent that the doctor thought Duk Sam's wife less than the dog.

"Why, well refined copper could shed such a lustre, too. Well then, would you tell me what make it is?" The doctor was like a gold assessor.

Now Duk Sam was at the end of his patience. Beating his breast, he shouted: "Look, doc! The patient is dying, don't you see?"

"Let me ask you once more," the doctor gesticulated his nervousness. "Is it really pure gold?" "Sure it is!"

with these words Duk Sam fell to doctor's feet and implored in tears: "Doctor, have a heart. She is dying!"

The doctor stamped nervously: "Oh, you cheat! What do you take me for?"

Duk Sam jumped to his feet: "You lousy swine, you really think we're inferior than the dog, don't you?"

The doctor stepped back frightened.

Duk Sam turned around where she was lying. He noticed her face ghastly pale, her arms hanging stiff.

He shook and shook her, called and called her name. But no response.

Then followed grave-like silence.

Suddenly the doctor turned pale, with his eyes full of fear. And, trembling, he stepped back. Before he knew, Duk Sam with a scalpel in his hand was edging up to the doctor. His temples quivering convulsively, his features bearing a look of brute...

Like a nail on a magnet, the doctor barely turned round the table. Then he with the ring in his hand pushed the door with his back and rushed out into the street.

And everything went black for Dak Sam.

He stood transfixed by his dead wife; the scalpel slipped off his hand to stick into the floor.

There was a crowd gathered outside the room, soon the noise of the door was heard. Mechanically Duk Sam turned his eyes in that direction. Two or three armed creatures approached him. There was heard shutters clicking. Now voices were audible:

"I'm sure, sir, he's a burglar. Just yesterday I handled a similar case."

"Doctor, are you all right?"

"Thank you, luckily..."

"Look, he is cool as a cucumber."

"He is not a common rascal. You see, he brought in a dead woman and all of a sudden attacked me with the scalpel. I am sure he followed me after he happened to see me buying this ring from a stranger."

Duk Sam came to himself. To his eyes these buzzing creatures seemed a pack of devils.

"They are what I have seen everywhere before. They are dreadful germs. My wife is one of their victims. They must be wiped out to save human beings."

Pressing forward, Duk Sam cried at the top of his voice: "You devils, you shall die!"

The black shadows advanced. And there came a cry: "Let's go to the station."

LANGUAGE CLASS

Text:

1. 지금은 아침입니다. 아버지와 어머니는
jigeumeun achimipnida. abujiwa umunineun
now morning is father and mother
일찍이 일어나시였습니다. 나도 일찍이 일어났습니다.
iljigi ilunasiyutseupnida. nado iljigi ilunatseupnida.
early got up I too early got up
It is morning. Father and mother got up early. I got up early, too.

2. 어제는 일요일이였습니다 우리는 공원에
ujeneun ilyoiliyutseupnida. oorineun gongwone
yesterday Sunday was we park to
갔습니다. 아버지는 책을 읽으시였습니다.
gatseupnida. abujineun chaikeul ilgeusiyutseupnida.
went father book read
It was Sunday yesterday. We went to the park. Father read a book.

3. 어머니는 노래를 부르시였습니다. 나는
umunineun noraireul booreusiyutseupnida. naneun
mother song sang I
즐겁게 놀았습니다.
jeulgupge nolatseupnida.
merrily played
Mother sang songs. I had lots of fun.

4. 꽃이 피였습니다 이것은 진달래 꽃입니다
kotchi piyutseupnida. iguseun jindallai kotchipnida.
flower bloomed this azalea flower is
The flower is out. This is azalea.

5. 벌서 봄이 되였습니다. 지난 겨울은
bulsu bomi doiyutseupnida. jinan gyuooleun
already spring became last winter
몹시 추웠습니다 곧 여름이 올 것입니다.
mopsi choowotseupnida. got yureumi ol gusipnida.
very cold soon summer come will
Spring has come. Last winter was very severe. Soon summer will come.

New Words:

아버지
abuji — **father**

어머니
umuni — **mother**

할아버지
halabuji — **grandfather**

할머니
halmuni — **grandmother**

누이
nooi — **sister (to brothers)**
Sometimes elder sister is called *noonim* 누님, **the honorific form of** *nooi* 누이

형님
hyungnim — **elder brother**

오빠
oppa — **brother (to girls)**

아들
adeul — **son**

딸
dal — **daughter**

봄
bom — **spring**

여름
yureum — **summer**

가을
gaeul — **autumn**

겨울
gyuool — **winter**

아침
achim — **morning**

낮
nat — **daytime**

저녁
junyuk — **evening**

일요일
ilyoil — **Sunday**

월요일
wolyoil — **Monday**

화요일
hwayoil — **Tuesday**

수요일
sooyoil — **Wednesday**

목요일
mokyoil — **Thursday**

금요일
geumyoil — **Friday**

토요일
toyoil — **Saturday**

지금
jigeum — **now**

일찌기
iljigi — **early**

일어나다
ilunada — **to get up**

오늘
oneul — **today**

공원
gongwon — **park**

노래
norai — **song**

부르다
booreuda — **to call; to sing**

즐겁게
jeulgupge — **merrily**

놀다
nolda — **to play**

꽃
kot — **flower**

파다
pada — **to dig**

진달래 꽃
jindallai kot — **azalea flower**

되다
doida — **to become**

몹시
mopsi — **very**

춥다
choopda — **to be cold**

곧
god — **soon**

지난
jinan — **last** (modifier)

Examples:

jinan bom 지난 봄 means "last spring";
jinan hai 지난 해 means "last year";
jinan nal 지난날 means "past day" or "in the past".

올것입니다
olgusipnida — will come (verb with a future tense ... 근것입니다 ... l gusipnida)

Examples:

gal gusipnida 갈것입니다 means "will go"; *mugeul gusipnida* 먹을것입니다 means "will eat".
In written language this future form changes into ... 근것이다 ... l gusida.

To make an honorific form, 시〔si〕is added as in 일어나시였습니다〔ilunasiyutseupnida〕, 읽으시였습니다〔ilgeusiyutseupnida.〕

Grammatical Notes:

1. The texts appearing in this lesson are all in a conversational form. In written Korean language the honorifics can be dispensed with.

Examples:

jigeumeun achimida 지금은 아침이다 means "It is morning now." *haiga teunda* 해가 뜬다 means "The sun rises." *oorineun gongwone gatda* 우리는 공원에 갔다 means "We went to the park."

2. Past tense

In Korean the past tense is formed by adding such suffixes as 았〔at〕었〔ut〕였〔yut〕 to the stem of a verb or an adjective. (We have learned that an adjective may be used as a predicate in Korean.)

Examples:

chaikeul ilgutseupnida 책을 읽었습니다. means "(I) read a book." *naneun nolatseupnida* 나는놀았습니다 means "I had a fun."

When 시〔si〕 is required, it is placed directly after the stem.

Examples:

chaikeui ilgeusiyutseupnida 책을 읽으시 였습니다. means "(He) read a book."

When nouns, numerals and pronouns are used as the predicate, they are followed by 이다〔ida〕, a suffix denoting the predicative form. (Sometimes this suffix is omitted.)

Examples:

ilyoiliyutseupnida 일요일이였습니다 means "It was Sunday." 났〔nat〕, 갔〔gat〕 in 일찌기 일어 났습니다〔iljigi ilunatseupnida〕 and 공원에 갔습니다〔gongwone gatseupnida〕 also denote the past tense, these being the abridged form of double vowels. Examples: 갔다〔gatda〕 from 가았다〔gaatda〕. 일어났다〔ilunatda〕 from 일어나았나〔ilunaatda〕.

3. General pattern of the tenses

A predicate conjugates depending on its use as a concluding part or a connective part of a sentence. And in this lesson the former form is given.

	☆ Nouns (numerals or pronouns, used as the predicate	☆ Verbs (adjectives) used as the predicate
(PRESENT)	이것은 돌이다 igutseun dolida. **This is a stone.**	처녀가 웃는다 chunyuga ootneunda. **The girl laughs.**
(PAST)	이것은 돌이였다 igutseun doliyutda. **This was a stone.**	처녀가 웃었다 chunyuga oosutda. **The girl laughed.**
(PAST PERFECT)	이것은 돌이였었다 igutseun doliyutsutda. **This had been a stone.**	처녀가 웃었었다 chunyuga oosutsutda. **The girl had laughed.**
(FUTURE)	이것은 돌이겠다 igutseun doligetda. **This will be a stone.**	처녀가 웃겠다 chunyuga ootgetda. The girl will laugh.

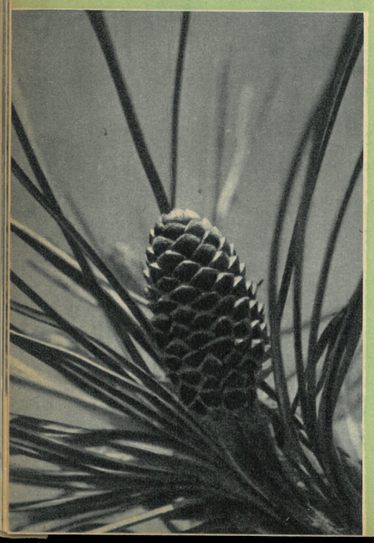
VEGETATION IN KOREA

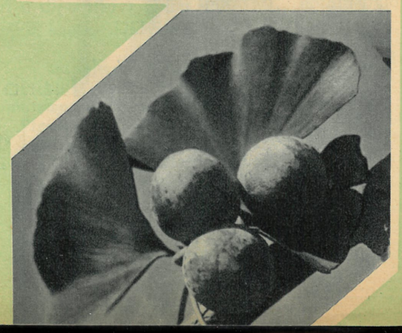
The rose of sharon

Red plum blossoms

Jujube tree

Pinenut tree





FROM early spring to late autumn various kinds of flowers adorn the mountains, fields and the villages of Korea and they breathe fragrance, inviting butterflies and honeybees.

In Korea summer is in its height in August when plants flourishingly don green. This is the best time for the botanical study.

A peninsula extending from north to south, Korea has long coastal lines in the east, west and south. The geographical distribution of plants is therefore varied. Korea has a great variety of plants for the size of its territory. Korea's vegetation belongs to the northern floral zone and grows in the central part of the temperate zone.

According to the investigations and studies so far conducted, the vegetable kingdom of Korea claims more than 3,600 species—some 1,000 species of trees, more than 700 species of medicinal herbs, some 450 species of industrial plants, over 60 species of alpine plants.

A country with mountainous districts making up 73 per cent of its territory, Korea is endowed with abundant forest resources.

Mountains are thickly wooded and in spring on the hillside facing south azaleas, apricots and wild cherries luxuriantly bloom. In summer the land is replete with fragrance of magnolia and syringa amurensis. Then in autumn hills are aflame with autumnal tints under the clear and azure sky.

Thousands of species of plants add to the natural beauty and, at the same time, they have a great economic value.

Forest resources are of great importance for the development of the country's economy.

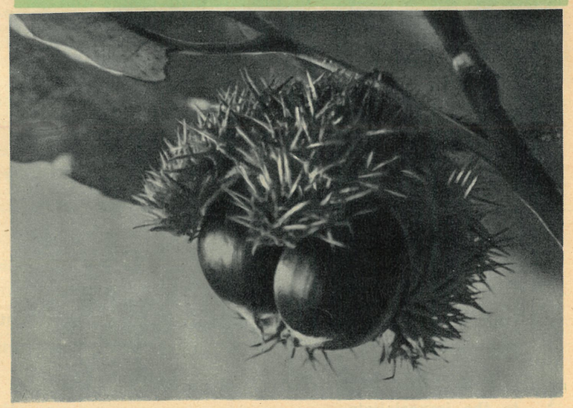
Among many valuable trees and plants are chestnut, persimmon, bilberry, wild pear, apricot, poplar, walnut, pine, wild grape and actinidia arguta, all providing raw materials for industries. Wild vegetables such as fernbrake and bell-flowers are some of the favourites of the people for the nutritious value and flavours.

Poplar, which grows in abundance in Korea, gives raw material for synthetic fibre. In 15 years it grows big enough for use. One hectare of land planted with poplar will give some 150 cubic metres of lumber, enough to make 77,600 metres of fabrics.

Korea has many indigenous plants. Among them is ginseng which is often referred to as an elixir of life. Root of a perennial herb, ginseng has been widely used in Korea for medicinal purposes and as a tonic for centuries, even in the era before Christ. There are two varieties of ginseng—wild-grown and cultivated.

Stephanandra incisa Zabel

Chestnut tree



These valuable plants of our country were not turned to effective account in the pre-liberation days. The Japanese colonialists had pillaged seven million cubic metres of lumber and ruined many forest resources.

The Party calls for protecting and fostering forest resources and in accordance with this call a nation-wide campaign is on to create forests of economic value. Along with the preservation and protection of forest resources, researches into more effective use of them for the improvement of the people's living have been actively going on.

KOREA HAILS INDEPENDENCE DAY OF ALGERIA

The Korean people extend warm congratulations to the Algerian people on the occasion of the second anniversary of Algeria's independence on July 1.

The independence of Algeria won after the protracted struggle against French colonial rule not only has opened a new page in the history of Algeria, but also is exerting a great influence upon the struggle of the entire peoples of Africa.

The heroic struggle of the Algerian people and their brilliant successes testify that when the peoples of the colonial countries unite as one and wage an armed struggle, they can crush any "mighty" imperialists and win liberation. Moreover, their victory has greatly encouraged the peoples of Africa in their struggle for national independence, and is accelerating the final liquidation of colonial rule in Africa.

In a short period since the independence, the Algerian people have scored no small successes in liquidating the aftermaths of the protracted colonial rule and in developing the country on their own.

Their achievements have been a heavy blow to the imperialists.

Yet the imperialists and colonialists are resorting to every conceivable means to cling to Algeria to plunder her. The cunning U.S. imperialists in particular under the guise of "friends" of the Algerian people are scheming desperately to turn Algeria into their colony taking the place of the French colonialists.

It is only natural, therefore, for the Algerian people to watch the U.S. and French colonialists with constant vigilance while working diligently in defence of their hard-won independence and for prosperity and progress of the country.

The Korean people firmly support the Algerian people in their struggle for the consolidation of national independence and for an independent development of the country.

The Korean and Algerian peoples are geographically separated by far. But diplomatic relations have been established between the two countries, and there exists a cultural agreement. The ties of friendship are being strengthened as days go by.

The Korean people, as in the past, will support the Algerian people's fight against imperialism and colonialism and will do their best to further strengthen friendship with the people of Algeria.

On the occasion of Algeria's national holiday the Korean people wish the Algerian people yet greater successes in the struggle for safeguarding national independence from every aggressive machination, for liquidating the aftermaths of the colonial rule, and for developing the national economy and culture.

THE KOREAN PHILOLOGY SOCIETY FOUNDED

On April 11 the Korean Philology Society was founded in Pyongyang.

The first general meeting of the society adopted its constitution and elected president, vice-presidents, and a standing committee.

Professor Kim Byung Je was elected president of the Society.

The Korean Philology Society has organized several subcommittees—modern Korean, improvement of language, history of the Korean language, study on dialects, general philology, comparative philology, and foreign languages.

The mission of the Korean Philology Society is to undertake a series of programmes for the constant development of linguistic theories and for the betterment of language in everyday life.

In the international field the new society will represent the linguistic world of our country.

Korea's Cinema

"THE new film captivated me. I was so excited that I almost could not fall into sleep that night. I am really glad to find another friend in the person of the wonderful heroine, Ok Rim, who is forging ahead in the saddle of Chullima... I congratulate you on producing such a fine film."

Thus read the letter from a girl who saw the film "A Spinner" produced by the State Feature Film Studio. Such letters come to the studio every day from all parts of the country.

Steady progress is what our young cinema has been making.

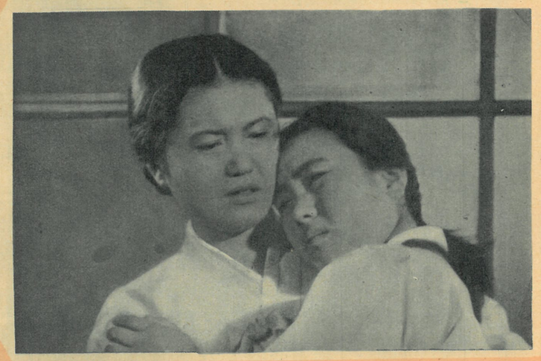
Last year the studio produced some 20 films which were acclaimed very highly. Among them were "A Spinner," "A Toast," "The Crape-myrtle" and "Aspiration" which gave a vivid picture of the working class; "The New Generation," "A Red Flower," "A Warm Heart" which truthfully portrayed the new moral traits of the people of this era; "Sons of the Earth," "In Defence of the Fatherland," "The Regained Name" on the life of our peasants.

These films command great appealing and inspiring power because they solve from the standpoint of communist ideal the burning questions posing before the revolution and the times.

All of these films mirror in wide and deep perspectives this era of Chullima and the people's life and their spiritual world, and inspire the working people to the great cause of socialist construction and the country's unification, the tasks put forth by the Workers' Party of Korea. Projected most artistically in these films are the portraits of the heroes and heroines of the times—typical characters of the new type breathing the spirit of the era itself—through their thoughts, diverse qualities, and noble moral features.

At the same time, these films through dramatic con-

"A SPINNER"



flicts and their sound solution bring out on the screen revolutionary lyricism and romanticism to win the hearts of the spectators.

Marked progress is also to be seen in the artistic skill and technique in the film making.

The heroes and heroines of the films are all simple, ordinary working men and women of our times. And their heroic traits, militant spirit—their daily life—are brought to the screen as they are.

Take the case of "A Spinner" for instance.

The heroine Su Ok Rim, an orphan, is sold in her childhood to a Japanese-owned cotton mill for a mere sum of 15 won. And all she knows until the country's liberation in 1945 is nothing but back-breaking work and humiliation.

Following the liberation, however, a hope-filled road is opened before her, a spinner, thanks to the Workers' Party.

Happiness makes her remember the bitter past: the day when her mother shed bitter tears because there was no piece of decent cloth to wrap the body of her dead father, and the day when she was sold for 15 won. She renews her determination to do anything so as not to see such days again. And she devotes herself to her task in the mill setting an example to others.

Filled with a desire to produce even an inch of more thread for the people, she initiates a multi-spindle movement. And she becomes a labour innovator.

Later she becomes a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly and director of the mill. Blessed events come to her one after another. She finds her younger sister from whom she was separated driven by poverty before liberation. Then her sweetheart comes back to her at long last.

The film portraying the noble inner-world of a spinner proved a great success.

The film "The New Generation" is about a girl fresh from an agricultural school. She is a simple girl and it is her dream to see her mountain village people getting an abundant supply of fresh fish in all seasons. And she devotes herself to fish farming, with an excellent result. With a story rooted in real life, the film embodies revolutionary romanticism, an important aspect of man of the new type of our era.

The film "The Crape-myrtle," too, gives a picture of man of the new type of our era. The story is built on a young couple, a railroad track watcher in a deep valley and his wife. The film most ably projects how, through the complicated psychological processes, they both become most devoted to the Party and revolution.

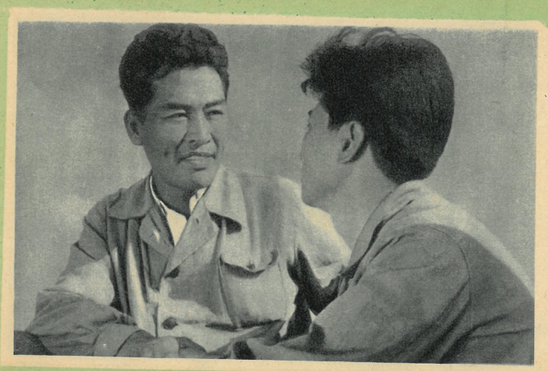
"A Warm Heart" reflects the spirit of the times when the positive moral features prevail over the negative and the latter is being remedied by the former's influence.

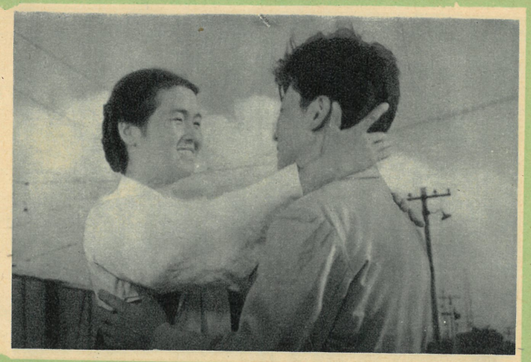
Success is not confined to the above studio. The February 8th Film Studio has produced such admirable films as "The Defenders of Height 1211," "An Honourable Task," and "Song of Army Truck Drivers" which show mass heroism of the Korean People's Army men.

The Documentary Film Studio and the Scientific Film Studio also turned out many works.

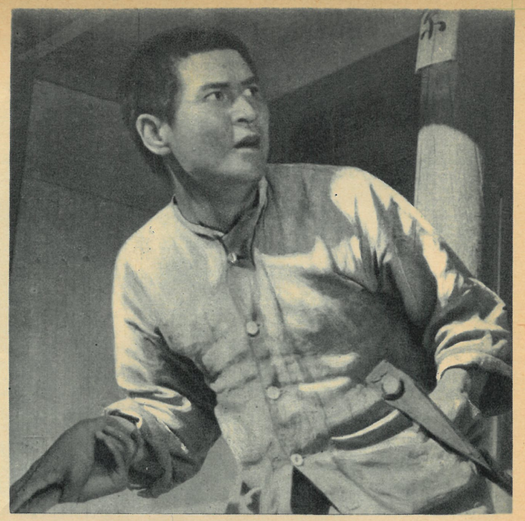
Greater successes are expected of our cinema that keeps pace with the times.

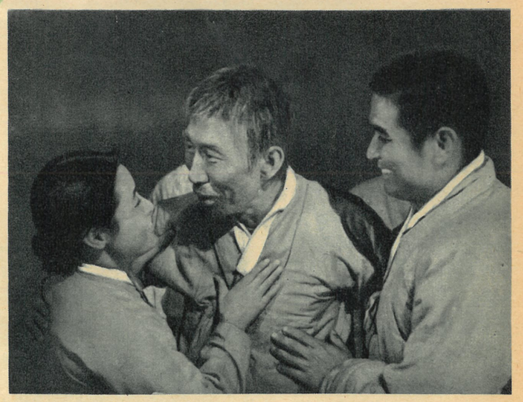
"A WARM HEART"





"A TOAST"





"SONS OF THE EARTH"

"THE NEW GENERATION"

Hla Moe, leader of the Burmese football team, with Hye Sook

A Seed of Friendship

WHEN the Burmese football team arrived in Pyongyang in March for the second game with the Korean footballers for the Asian regional match for the Tokyo Olympics, a large crowd was at the airfield to welcome them. There was a little girl among the crowd.

As soon as the football team alighted from the plane the girl rushed to Hla Moe, the captain, to present him with a bouquet.

Recognizing the girl as Dokko Hye Sook, Hla Moe warmly embraced her and delivered a gift to her. It was from Moris, a Burmese footballer.

Everyone on the scene was greatly moved.

There was a never-to-be-forgotten event between the little girl and Moris.

Moris was a member of the Burmese football team that was in our country last September for friendship games.

One day he saw a little girl drowning in the small pond in the back yard of Pyongyang Hotel where he was staying.

There was nobody around, and it was a critical moment.

Moris rushed down from the fourth floor. By the time the exhausted girl sank to the bottom of the pond.

He brought her out and practised artificial respiration. Presently the little girl regained consciousness.

Her parents thanked Moris again and again.

From then on, Moris became fond of Hye Sook like his own daughter.

Ever since she heard the news of another visit of the Burmese football team to our country, Hye Sook had been most anxiously waiting for its arrival.

Such beautiful friendship between these two makes many hearts warm.

STAMPS OF KOREA

FISHING BOAT SPECIALS

On February 10, 1964, the Ministry of Communications of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a set of four stamps illustrating fishing boats.

Stamp 1, 5 *jun*, whale boat.
Stamp 2, 5 *jun*, trawler.
Stamp 3, 10 *jun*, seine boat.
Stamp 4, 10 *jun*, purse-seine boat.

All stamps measure 35×20 mm. Offset in colours.

Anything in this issue may be reprinted with due acknowledgement.

THE UNIFICATION TRAIN RUSHES

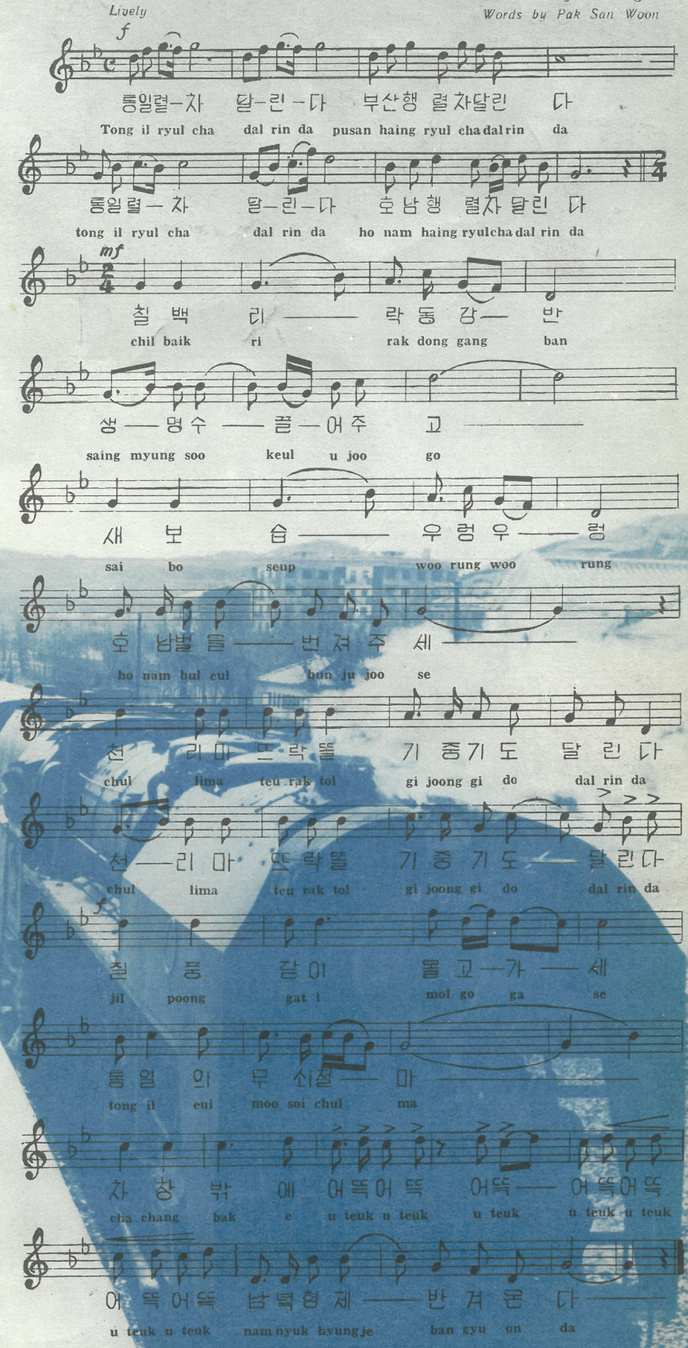
1. The unification train,
The train for Pusan rushes.
The unification train,
The train for Honam rushes.
To draw the living water
From the seven hundred *ri* Rakdong River,
To upturn the Honam plain
With new ploughs
Chullima tractors and cranes are rushing.
Chullima tractors and cranes are rushing.
Let the iron horse of unification
Dash like the wind.
As the train flies southward,
The welcoming brothers cheer us.

2. A through train rushes
Along the East Sea.
A through train rushes
Along the south coast.
We'll make new
Ports of Samchuk and Daijin.
Let's go to the South Sea
Where there is no ship, nor net.
Big ships with machines, too, go South.
Big ships with machines, too, go South.
Let the iron horse of unification
Dash like the wind.
As the train flies southward,
The South Sea greets us.

통일 렬차달린다

TONGIL RYULCHA DALRINDA

THE UNIFICATION TRAIN RUSHES

Music by Mo Yung Il
Words by Pak San Woon

Lively
f
통일렬-차 달-린-다 부산행 렬차달린 다
Tong il ryul cha dal rin da pusan haing ryul cha dal rin da
통일렬-차 달-린-다 호남행 렬차달린 다
tong il ryul cha dal rin da ho nam haing ryulcha dal rin da
mf
칠 백 리 락 동 강- 반
chil baik ri rak dong gang ban
생 명 수 끌 어 주 고
saing myung soo keul u joo go
새 보 습 우 렁 우 렁
sai bo seup woo rung woo rung
호 남 벌 을 번 져 주 세
ho nam bul eul bun ju joo se
천 리 마 뚜 락 딸 기 중 기 도 달 린 다
chul lima teu rak tol gi joong gi do dal rin da
천 리 마 뚜 락 딸 기 중 기 도 달 린 다
chul lima teu rak tol gi joong gi do dal rin da
칠 풍 감 이 몰 고 가 세
jil poong gat i mol go ga se
통 일 의 무 쇠 철 마
tong il eui moo soi chul ma
차 창 밖 에 어 뜩 어 뜩 어 뜩 어 뜩 어 뜩
cha chang bak e u teuk u teuk u teuk u teuk u teuk
어 뜩 어 뜩 남 녘 형 제 반 겨 온 다
u teuk u teuk nam nyuk hyung je ban gyu on da

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